PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY [illegible] KIRKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL[illegible]

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Moter Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 53 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers	Tons.
4th Mch.	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
25th "	DONGOLA	8,056
1st April	CHINA (a)	7,952
8th "	NARKUNDA (a)	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	S. MAIA	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	VALDERA	15,855
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua" "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these slips.

P & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 66 passengers. Fare £12/10s0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MAR OBRA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,148

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong & Shanghai
25th "	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
27th	VANKURA	P. Gulf noon.
28th	RELA	Busreh direct.
28th	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd March	TAROBU	E. & S. Africa via Marmagoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	G W Long	4460	17th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th "	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca "	M. Tsuruhashi	5873	24th "	2nd "
Tsushima "	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd "
(b) Tonkura "	J. Wada	3821	17th "	21st "
Tenabia "	M. Kitamura	4021	20th "	2nd Apr.
Delagoa "	A. Kusakari	7148	8th "	3rd "

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Harney Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb	9th March.
Kobe Maru	S Arai	27th Feb	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April.
Malay Maru	T. Shinazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Asado Maru	Y. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kotah Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

N. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Surabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Shanghai	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of [illegible]
Bank [illegible]
Bank [illegible]
were transferred to and [illegible] by the Imperial Bank of India on the 1st January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C [illegible]

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,616/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 22 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 207, Chawk Mamoo Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Barr, Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chauk.
Cawnpore—Hatkras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality,
Competent Chefs. High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:— Bombay.
BRANCH—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) 2nd Branch.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
[illegible]	Rs. 40,00,000
[illegible]	Rs. 60,00,000
[illegible] Contingency	Rs. 60,00,000
[illegible]	Rs. 1,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all rounds the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1895

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	40,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,85,017	8	8
Reserve Funds	15,69,288	4	8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City	
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery	
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City	
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala	
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta	
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi	
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha	
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot	
Gujrat	Ludhiana	Srinagar	
Hoshiarpur		Umballa City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,328

DIRECTORS:
1. Girdhardas Harivallavdas, Esq.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,160.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road. Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LETTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
252 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, SOILED LINEN BAGS and [illegible] other GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Ghowgale, Late [illegible] of Patna.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No 1 2

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trials order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New Address. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrollment there. R 2573

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An efficient Gujrati-English TYPIST with experience, knowledge of book-keeping and Office correspondence. Apply ISMAIL A H. MOOSA, LTD. 188; Nagdevi Street. C 8463

WANTED.—POST RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by refined educated Anglo-Indian Lady Sympathetic and experienced in care of children. Apply Box No. 1877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 5618

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an Import and Export Firm. Apply stating salary and previous experience to Pox No. 1879, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" R2605

WANTED.—Few live SALESMEN to make Rs. 2 an hour in spare time selling New Article Sold Easy. See Mr. SHAH at Virchand Panachand and Co., 85, Vadgadi, Kariana Bazar, Bombay 3 between 2 to 7 p.m. R 2604

WANTED—A TRANSLATER, who can translate from English, in Gujerati. Pay according to qualification to Box No. 1875. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2600

WANTED.—A qualified CLERK SCHOOL FINAL or MATRICULATED with a knowledge of Typewriting. Salary Rs. 60—4—100—3—160. Apply personally to the SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay. Princes's Dock, Custom House. R 2607

WANTED—CLERKS, District and High Court Pleaders and LL.B's preferred. Apply to Messrs. SUNDERDAS and Co., Solicitors, 1, Hammam Street, Fort. C 8488

REQUIRED—A SALESMAN, to look after the Sale of Engineering Stores, etc., in Karachi. Need not be on expert Engineer, but some knowledge of Engineering is necessary. Apply to Box No. 1878, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R8523

WANTED—An ENGINEER with Workshop experience for Engineering Works, must be competent mechanical draftsman with also structural experience. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2507

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young and energetic man wants EMPLOYMENT as an Assistant Spinning Master. Apply to Box No. 1876, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2601

WANTED.

WANTED—OIL ENGINE, 8 to 20 horse-power. Dynamo 10 to 20 volts, 40 to 100 amtiers. Apply sharp to HAJI BROS., Bhendy Bazar, No. 9, Bombay. R2578

WANTED—Energetic AGENTS in Rajputana, Central India and Kathiawar for First Class Life Insurance Company. Liberal commission to capable man. Apply Post Box No. 173, Karachi. R5613

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass for our Cash Prize Sale. Pay from Rs. 45 upwards according to work Good opportunity for spare time work. Also one TRAVELLING AGENT on Rs. 150 GOOD LUCK INK STORES, Post Box 873, Bombay 7. R 2602

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8363

FOR SALE.—4 miles track of second hand LIGHT PORTABLE RAILS of 18 lbs. supplied complete with iron sleepers, fish plates, bolts and nuts. Apply ENGINEER AND CO., PYDHONI, Bombay 3. R 2603

TWO MAXWELL CARS in good running order, both recently overhauled one painted Rs. 3,500 and 2,500 respectively. Apply to Box No. 1863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8465

FOR SALE—Left property of a gentleman gone home. One English canoe carriage with pair, very handsome, cost Rs. 5,000 whole turned out for Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8464

FOR SALE—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

STAMPS: UNUSED SUDAN STAMPS—2 (1897, 2 and 3m. 1sh. 6d.) 7as; 1. (10 pi. O S G S 15sh) Rs. 4/8; 6 (O S G S 1m to 10pi, 13sh) Rs. 4/12; 4 (1 to 5m Army Service, 11sh.) Rs. 3/8; The lot Rs. 12/8. 350 diff. 1914 to 20 Issues, Rs. 21. 250 Europe Rs. 6. Excellent Value. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD, Allahabad. C8468

FOR SALE—(1) One 10KW, Robins and Myers 110 Volts D.C. Generator brand new. (2) One 10KW, Rhodes' 110 Volts Compound wound D.C. Generator used only for ten days; (3) About 2 miles' length of No. 4 S.W.G. Japanese bare copper wire used for about ten days; (4) A Number of 110 Volts bulbs of 16 C.P. 32 C.P. and 50 C.P. (5) Two gross of 16 C.P. bulbs 100 Volts; (6) Six gross of 16 C.P. bulbs 115 Volts some used for ten days and some brand new; (7) Japanese and English switches, lamp holders, cutouts and other accessories of electric lighting. Inquiries are solicited by Messrs. L. B. PHATAK & SONS, Engineers and Contractors Mahal, opposite the Gol Bungalow, Nagpur City." R3610

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in Stormwater Drains (1) in a portion of Ghorupdeo Road, Albert Road and New Port Trust Road and (2) in Chinchpokli Road; will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of March, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1921.
C 8514

FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 3000
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.

Please apply to
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that th above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BUEN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921.
C8321

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Power House, a CHARGE ENGINEER, having knowledge of High Speed Engines and Tubular boilers, must have a good knowledge of A. C. System 3300 Volts 3 phase; and of Transformers, etc. Only good men having theoretical and practical knowledge need apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Salary Rs. 150-20-250.

Apply to the
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
C8491 Marwar State, JODHPUR.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE DONGRI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 55.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3032 square yards) are as follows:—

On the North and North-East by the property of Haji Guni Sulleman and Mahomed Haji Ali

On the East by the G. I. P. Railway.

On the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, and.

On the West partly by Chinch Bunder Road and partly by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (Estate Agent's plan No. 7, dated January 18th 1921) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this eleventh day of February, 1921.
C 8331

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the NAVSARIWALLA PAREKH & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office at Murarji Gokuldas Buildings, No. 5, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PAREKH SONS & CO.,
S. T. & Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1921.
C 8522

THE CHILDREN GUILD OF SERVICE.

((BOMBAY BRANCH.)

THE CHILDRENS' GUILD OF SERVICE is now prepared to consider applications for six free Studentships from Children, under 14, of any nationality. The Guild will school, feed and clothes these Charity-Children and will provide their text books, etc.

A free bed will be maintained at one of the principal Hospitals in Bombay for Indian Children only. The undersigned will be glad to receive recommendations.

Communications to be made to:—
MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
(Vice-President).
Napeon Sea Road,
Telephone 1645.
or to
MISS JERBAI D. AVASIA
(Hony Secretary.)
(C/o "Jame-Jamshed" Office,
or Seva Sadan, Gamdevi.
Telephone 1306. C8524

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P. 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate,
f805 Via Timerni, G. I. P. Ry.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. 64.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION ON DELISLE ROAD, WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS WORLI SECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WARD G.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,500 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On the North partly by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944(2) 2945(2) and 2945(2A), partly by public passage and partl yby property bearing New Survey No. 2946(1).
(b) On the East partly by properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2946(1) and 2946(3A) and partly by DeLisle Road.
(c) On the South by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2946(3A) and 2945(1).
(d) On the West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944 and 2945(2A).

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the Scheme, a map (being Estate Agent's Plan No. 3, dated 4th January, 1921), of the area comprised therein and a statement shewing the area proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1921.
C 8336

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARMANAND LAVJI, of Jaferabad Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed. ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL LAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst, without the Fort the brother of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 12th day of February, 1921.
Messrs PANDIA and Co.,
C8527 Petitioners Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

A competent qualified FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable of erecting a steam plant power station for putting up electricity in a city, and doing all wiring and cabling work with transformers. Apply stating terms and qualiqcations with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1869, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8499

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client KHEROONNISA BEGUM, widow of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy Jariwalla has contracted to purchase from ISHWARLAL TRIBHOWANDAS TREASURIWALLA and HARILAL NATHALAL DESAI, the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on Plot No. 26 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Board of Improvement Trust in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 1257 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 6753, Street No. 320 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towadrs the North East by Plot No. 27 agreed to be leased to Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonkar, on or towards the South East by Plot No 21 agreed to be leased to Vardhman Jetsi, on or towards the South West by Plot No. 25 agreed to be leased to Khinji Thakersey and Another and on or towards the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a Street.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1921.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8513

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of th United Kingdom of Great Britain an Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of PRATAPRAI KRISHNAJI alias KARSANJI JAGAD, late of Bombay Brahma Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, .. Deceased.

KESHANJI HIRJI, the father and natural guardian of Sarasvatibai, a minor, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Brahma Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiari Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co,
Petitioners Attorneys.
The 17th day of February 1921. C8511

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of VISHRAM NANA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Washeram, residing at Dhobi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, Widower .....Deceased.

SIDA VISHRAM and MEGHJI VISHRAM, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dhobi Streets, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MECLEOD, knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 22nd day of February, 1921. C 8521

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI ISMAIL HAJI SHERIF BADSHA, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SIR MAHOMED YUSUF, HAJI ALLI MAHOMED HAJI CASSAM, HAJI MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN and ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD, the executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sulleman Hasham Soudagar; All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease; lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale wil be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari Vacant Land or ground situate, lying or being on the North side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos 492-164, 493-164-536-537 New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12-11-10-9 and New Survey Nos. 5524-5587 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Falkland Road and on or towards the North by the property of Antun Jivan Nakhwa which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2299 C2301 and under Street Nos. 17, 323, 327 and 329.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
C8512 Purchasers Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

NOTICE.

The remaining lots of timber at Government Timber Depot, Sewri, left over from the sale on the 1st instant will be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OR A GODOWN SITUATE AT BROACH STREET ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD ESTATE.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 260 of 1920.
Girdharlal Harilal Mehta
vs.
Ramji Samji and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instruction from an order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Syhamji Champsey, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 3rd March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprised in and demised by the Lease, dated 3rd April, 1883, made between the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay of the one part, and Shunderji Sheevji of the other part, containing by admeasurement 611 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenment or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 5410 and Street No. 56 and bounded on or towards the North by Broach Street, on or towards the South by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Bombay, on or towards the East partly by the land in occupation of Khimji Jeeva and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by the land in occupation of Naran Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 12 CASES YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors, Messrs. M. Tyeballi and Co., of Kusara Chawl, Pydhownie.

W I C K Bombay 1/13.
Ex s.s. "Moora."

12 cases yellow Metal sheathing 14 and 16 oz. wheat sheaf brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot and the balance should be paid and goods cleared within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Hudi C. Tyabji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gopinath Janardhan Warekar the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July, 1919, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 874 square yards or thereabouts together with the structure standing thereon, situate, at Portuguese Street Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461 and New No. 1/4254 and New Survey No. 2/1468 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3184 (1) 3185 (1) and Street No. 648, 649 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of Kalianji Shivjee on or towards the North by vacant land, on or towards the West by the Portuguese Church Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shum sA. Tyebji, Esqr., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 121.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH PIECES OF LAND, FIELDS, ETC. AT MALAD IN SALSETTE TALUKA, ZILLA THANA.

Under instructions from Mr. Keshavdeo Badridas, the Trustee appointed of the Deed of Composition dated the 1st day of November, 1920, made between Rejnath Ramchandra and Premsukhdas Uderam, the Managers of the estate of Dungarsidas Ramchandra appointed by an Order of the Court dated the 12th day of December, 1919, in the matter of the Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912 and in the matter of Dungarsidas Ramchandra, a lunatic of the first part, the said Keshavdeo Badridas of the second part, and the several persons and firms whose names and amounts of debts are subscribed and entered in the Schedule thereto of the third part, and which Deed of Composition was sanctioned by an Order of the High Court dated the 15th day of February, 1921, made in Insolvency proceedings No. 435 of 1919, wherein Dungarsidas Ramchandra trading under the name of Ramchandra Shankerlal was adjudged an Insolvent upon the petition of Gajanand Bhimraj, a firm, the Petitioning Creditors, and by which Order the adjudication Order was annulled and the estate of Dungarsidas Ramchandra was vested in the Trustee Mr. Keshavdeo Badridas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 6th day of March, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, fields together with buildings, hereditaments and dwelling housee, etc., situate, lying and being at Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 2,531 square yards and bearing Survey No. 62 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramdatt Vithoba Desai, on the West by the Godbunder Road, on the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and on the South by the property of the said Ramdatt Vithoba Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF SILK EMBROIDERED VELVETEEN.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ananta Shivaji of Moti Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the 4 cases each of 150 pieces of black embroidered velveteen.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 382 of 1918.

Shah Bapulal Harilal ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Shah Chhotalal Harilal and others ... Defendants.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, rich jewellery pursuant to the order passed by the Hon'ble the High Court in the above suit.

1 Diamond necklace.
1 Pearl Ear-ring.
1 pearl necklace of 7 strings, pearls, etc.
The above is on view.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES BHAVNAGAR COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Khimji Vishram and on account and at the risk of Seth Amarsenh Valji Babravala.

60 Bales cotton Bhavnagar old Lot No. 2981.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Khimji Veshram at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PLAYING CARDS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

12 cases playing cards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

SUIT NO. 3651 OF 1919.

Zulekhabai vs. Hambabai, widow and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order herein dated the 24th day of January 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property viz., Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Receiver's office at Esplanade Road Fort opposite the Bombay Club.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land with the messuage standing thereon situate at Mahim containing 489 square yards and registered under New No. 1/3782, New Survey Nos. 11-53 and assessed under G Ward Nos. 6347-10. Street No. 2021 and bounded on the North by the property of Momin Habim Kitmatia on the East partly by the property of Bai Kulsambai wife of Suphi Ismail on the South by the property of Jamilabai widow of Mahomed Ibrahim and on the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Trebji Dayabhai and Co. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Nusser House' No. 135 New Queens Road, Chowpatty, opposite the French Motor Car Co., very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and plateware, marble top tables tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils, electric fans etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. E. Robin and others. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLSA MOHOLLA OR NARAN DHURU STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit NO. 3585 OF 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed & others ... Defendants.

By order of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Sale Mahomed and others were Defendants) and confirmed as such Receiver in Suit No. 3585 of 1919, on the 18th day of October 1920, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on THURSDAY 10th day of March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenement and chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru or Heebeejan Street or Copper-Smith Row in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 224 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1280 and 1303 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 979 Street Nos. 62-68 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of Ahubaker Begmahomed on or towards the North by the property of Essa Motiwala and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Cassum Mitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver's Attorneys, Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. at their Office No 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES?
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
REMARKABLE PICTURE DRAMA

"Indestructible Wife"

Is your wife outpacing you? Do you want to know how to keep up with her? See this film

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re.1-8, Re. 1, ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL PUBLIC REQUEST

EARLY COMMENCEMENT!
EARLY COMMENCEMENT!!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The Bandman Comedy Co.
Sunday 6th March MATINEE at 5 p.m.
NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M,
The great dramatic success
"ROMANCE"
From the Lyric Theatre,

Monday 7th & Tuesday 8th at 9-30 p.m.
The screamingly funny Comedy
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
From the Savoy Theatre.

Wednes. 9th & Thurs. 10th at 9-30 p.m.
The Cyril Maude's Masterpiece
"BEAUTY & THE BARGE"

Night Prices: Rs. 6, 5. 3, 2, and 1.
Special Matinee Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT S. ROSE & Co

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN CLASSICAL DANSEUSE & PIANISTE
THAMARA SWIRSKAYA
Assisted by
MARGOSHA
The world renowned violin virtuoso
POSSESSING TALENTS NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN BOMBAY.

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL MATINEE AT REDUCED PRICES ON SATURDAY 5th MARCH at 5 P.M.
Night Prices: Rs 5, 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee ,, Rs -, 2, 1 and Ans 8
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

The Much Discussed Film!
"DAMAGED GOODS."

The Picturisation of a Vital Theme that affects the life of every human being! Messrs. K D and Brothers have secured permission at last to screen this tremendously interesting photo drama

FOR ADULTS ONLY!

"Damaged Goods"

The folly of over-prudishness, the Danger of criminal hyper-sentimentality, the tragedy of Studied ignorance of sex problems—all these are brought home to you in

"Damaged Goods"

A Startling Sensational Sex-Picture which Every groven-up Man and Woman Ougut to see and Digest!

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

Prices: Box Rs. 3: Sofas Re. 1-8; 1st Class Re. 1, 2nd Class As. 8, 3rd Class As. 4.

TO-NIGHT
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
A Grand Sporting Drama!
"A SON OF DAVID"
(5 REELS—5,000 FEET)

A Strong Dramatic Story of a strong-willed lad, whose life's purpose was to find his father's murderer and who made fame in the Boxing World

Featuring the Sweetheart of the Turf
POPPY WYNDHAM
in an extremely powerful role.
"A SON OF DAVID"
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
present
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.
of the Newest Magnificent Serial
TRAILED by THREE
featuring
DAINTY MISS FRANKIE MAN
with
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES
This week episodes 10-11-12
With a two-reel vitagraph comic
SQUARS & SQUABBLES.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Prize shows on Sat., Sun and Bank holidays at 3-30 and 5-15

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
EASTERN TOUR Ltd., presents
TREIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE
"WRANGLE TWINS"
DIRECT FROM THEIR RECENT SUCCESSES FROM ENGLAND
IN MUSICAL COMEDY
and
VARIETY
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 6th March at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co upto 6 p m. aft 7 p m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE GIRL PROBLEM"
Featuring a New Star
GORINNE GRIFFITH
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught at Delhi

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Mary Miles Minter
IN
"The Innocence of Lizette"
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaughts in Bombay.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught at Mahalaxmi Races

The Empress
TO-DAY AT 6 30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
avert the Greatest Tragedy that the world has ever known. See
FINAL CHAPTERS
13th, 14th and 15th EPISODES

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
THE GRAND FINALE
OF
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episode Nine and Ten
PATHE CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
A POLLARD COMIC
Next Week
"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"
A fascinating story of Women's Conventions and Men's Intention.
Time
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

SEEDS.

London, 28th Feb.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 3/8
Tin Block	156
Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar. Neglected	18 3/4

Liverpool, 28th February 1921.

Mid American	7.13
Sakellaridis / Egiptian F. G. F	13.00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 28th Feb.

Stockholm	17 34
Christiania	263
Amsterdam	11 24
Switzerland	23 36
Paris	54 30
Belgium	51 91
Italy	106 3/8
Petrograd	unquoted
Germany	24.300
Australia	unquoted
Athens	unquoted
Copenhagen	—
Helsingfors	—
Madrid	—
Portugal	—
Bucharest	—
Warsaw	—
Bulgaria	—
Prague	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Months	To-days Prices
Feb	—
Mar	6 90
Apl	—
May	7 25
Jun	7 20
July	7 49
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct	7/66
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	—

CLOSING PRICES

London, 1st March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1-3 5/8 Steadi
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2 Dull
Bar Gold—	105/10 Quiet

New York, 1st March 1921

To-day's Prices	
Mar.	11.74
May	12.17
July	56

Liverpool, 1st March 1921

March	7 07
May	7 41
July	7 66
October	85

WHEAT.

London, 28th February 1921

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers..	87
Arguatic—	72/6
,, Red Karachi Afloat Quoted—	75/-

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong	£101
Natural	£37

METALS.

London, 28th Feb. 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£71 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£9 1/2
Copper Braziers	£120
Yellow Metal	£11
Hard Spelter	£21

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs	54.03

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	—
Victory Bonds 4%	—
War Loan 5% 1924/47	85
Consols 2 1/2%	46
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	33 2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure	11 1/2
Plantation First atex Crepe	1 1/2

Tone:—Ballance Steady,

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 2.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 291 and gradually declined to Rs. 283½. It then advanced to Rs. 284½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 284½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 284 and after touching Rs. 284½ closed at Rs. 281½.

Our market for ready cotton opens to-day with a quiet feeling and the fresh business is very limited.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 2nd March 21.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	281 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	185
,,	—	May	197
Fine Oomra	—	March	216
,,	—	May	231

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 2nd Mar 21

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	199
,,	—	May	201
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	285
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	220
,,	—	May	235

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd March 21.

Description.	Super-fine	Fine	F G	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	225	210	195	180	—
M.G. Sind Punjab	225	210	195	180	,,
M.G. Oomra No. 4	240	225	210	—	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	265	258	243	—	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	258	243	228	—	,,
M.G. Khandesh No. 6	—	210	195	—	,,
Broach	280	270	260	—	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st March 1921.

	Rs.	
Cotton	34340	Bales
Wheat	1 781	Qrts
Linseed	13 5	,,
Rapeseed	210	,,
Gingellyseed	2132	,,
Poppyseed	Nil,	,,
Groundnuts	1074	,,
Castorseed	1277	,,
Rice	31536	,,
Myrabolams	3+9	,,
Cottonseed	25476	,,
Mowraseed	7	,,
Gram	89	,,
Juwar	1 33	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	41	,,
Bajra	1417	,,
Coal	2307	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3	1 4	
Bank Demand	1-3	5-16	
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 4	1/4	
Fcs. Demand	340		
American Dollars	408		
Hongkong Dollars	197		
Shanghai	287	1/2	
Japan	201		
Singapore	183	1/2	

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' Co.

Daily Quotations for Brass.

March. 2nd 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1¼	81	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	81	0	0
Do.	1¾	80	0	0
Do.	2	80	0	0

COPPER RATES.

March 2nd 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/6	78	0	0
Do.	1/	84	0	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	90	0	0
Do.	1¾	88	0	0
Do.	2/	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	8	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		34	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations,

March 2nd 1921.

Bazar Terms

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	82	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Hangu	83	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Tam	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 8-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	8	0
Groundnuts	83	0	0
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley	41	0	0
Castorseed	44	8	0
Vrac—Cotton Seeds	36	8	3

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	5	13	9
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	10	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 Dec Jan.			
Wheat June July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MILL-STORES.

March 2

There are no important changes. Healds kept in demand. Reeds are dull. Picking bands have practically no inquiry. Bandings have a tendency to fall. Home offers are coming in freely.

Quotations:—
Healds, Rs. 3-4.
Reeds, Rs. 0-5.
Roller Cloth, Rs. 9.
Cleaver Cloth, Rs. 8.
Buffers, Rs. 2-2.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 60/80.
Slubbings, Rs. 46.

Swadeshi
Encourage Indian Labour.
We manufacture in our Weaving Works all kinds of Cotton and Silk Tussores, Twills, Khadi, etc. Cheapest house. Orders accepted. Visit invited, Hand-spun yarns purchased.
The Bombay Silk & Cotton Weaving Works.
Opposite Tram Terminus,
440, Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Mr. Mallick's Patent Le-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds at Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
278, Hornby Road, FORT.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	,, 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	,, 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	,, 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	,, 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

MERCEDES
the world renowned
MOTOR CARS
TWO
ready for immediate delivery,
Particulars from
NARANDAS V. DOSSA
314, Hammam Street,
Fort, BOMBAY:
SOLE AGENTS for
DIXI MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

PETROLEUM WORKMEN BEATEN MERCILESSLY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PATHANS AND POLICE.

MR. BAPTISTA'S LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has forwarded us the following letter addressed by him to the Governor-in-Council, Bombay:

MATHARPACADI, Dec. 27.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of 24th February, 1921, I have to bring the following facts to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

This morning one man was way laid by the Pathans and beaten unmercifully. Complaint was made to the police, but beyond sending the man to the hospital the police have done nothing. I do not know whether they propose to do anything; but no man was questioned by the police officials so far as my information goes.

This morning the men had assembled at their usual place in persuance of the notice I gave them on Thursday last to consider what action should be taken towards the settlement of the disputed questions between workers and employers on the Port Trust Railway and Petroleum workers. After I dissolved the meeting and left the place, some of our men remained behind and these were pelted with stones by the Mackenzie's Pathans from the hill tops. During the meeting I observed these Pathans were standing there and watching the proceedings below. Their attitude was not that of those employed to watch or guard the property of the Mackenzie Limited as there was not the slightest danger to property at this time. They got their opportunity when the men dispersed and pelted them with stones. I am told the police could see the Patnans pelting stones. Nevertheless police did nothing to stop them. On the contrary the police fell upon our men, beat some of them and arrested others. Some policemen actually went into the Port Trust ground where huts are erected for residence of the Port Trust Railwaymen and beat and arrested a few—I am not yet in possession of all the facts. But it has become clear to me that the police are acting as partisans. I therefore trust that Government will institute a thorough and independent investigation into the doings of the police and Pathans at this place, by a trustworthy Civilian.

Matters cannot continue in this state of affairs. The men on strike are not getting the protection they are entitled to from Government. I need not say that the sozium to which they have been subjected today is increasing the exasperation. I believe this has created a state of affairs which call for the immediate intervention of Government in the interests of peace and order.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

O. & R. RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

The Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau sends us the following:—

Trouble has been brewing for some time on the O. & R. Ry. The facts are that 9,000 workmen of Carriage and Loco Shop were locked out following which a sympathetic strike was declared.

This happened on the 10th instant and without the permission of the local leaders who, it is stated held a meeting and generally frightened the men by talk of "bullets and arrests." The men thereupon wired to Mr. J. B. Miller, President, N. W. R. Association who with five assistants arrived in Lucknow on the 18th. He states that Rs. 8,000 had been collected by certain member of a Union of the workers (which has been in existence for nearly 3 years) but that the money is not forthcoming. Mr. Miller has been elected President of the O. & R. Railway Workers' Union, and it is declared that the whole line has gone on strike. The demands of the men are:—

1. Union recognition.
2. Conciliation Boards.
3. Workmen's compensation Act.
4. Application of Civil Service Regulation to employees.
5. Abolition of daily paid labour.
6. 8 hours day. Work on holidays and Sundays and over 8 hours to count as overtime.
7. Recent scales of revised pay are inadequate.
8. That General Secretary Mr. K. C. Mittra should be re-instated with all honours.

B. N. AND E. I. RLY STRIKE.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Traffic, both inwards and outwards, on the Bengal Nagpur and East Indian Railways has been again held up since three this afternoon, although there has been no rioting. The attitude of strikers appears to be so threatening as to prevent trains runnings. The Howrah station is crowded with stranded would-be passengers.

KHEWRA SALT MINES STRIKE.

Khewara (Punjab) salt mine workers have gone on strike. The following are the facts about the strike:—

That about six months ago the workers were promised by their superior officers that if they worned hard and produced more than 20,000 maunds of salt a day their rates would be doubled.

Their rates have not been doubled.

That Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of a water works tank on the top of the hill and the poor workmen had to work without any payment whatsoever.

That the labourers in spite of the fact that the two months of July and August, are very injurious for the workers' health to work in, are compelled to work during these months.

WALLACE FLOUR MILL STRIKE.

There is no change in the situation. The men are firm.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BUDGET FOR 1921-22.

The Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on the 28th February passed the revised estimates of 1920-21 and the original budget estimates of 1921-22. The following Note on the same has been presented by the Chairman:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

There is again a satisfactory increase in the land revenue. The actual collection for 1919-20 exceeded the estimate by 2.3 lakhs, and it is now estimated that the collection in the current year will be Rs. 2 lakhs more than the actuals of 1919-20 and Rs. 1½ lakhs more than the original budget estimates of 1920-21. The estimate for the next year 1921-22 is placed at Rs. 42 lakhs, that is Rs. 4 lakhs over the revised figure of the current year. Rs. 3 lakhs of this increase will be under permanent (recurring revenue) due to the expiration of the rent free periods of plots already leased and to the rents of our new chawls. There will also be a substantial increase in our revenue due to rents of our acquired properties and older chawls having been raised by 10 per cent. The income from municipal contributions calls for no remarks.

The interest on cash balances invested in the current year is expected to show an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs over the original estimate owing partly to the larger floating balances in hand and partly also to the better rates obtained for our investments.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.

The prominent feature is the estimated large increase in the interest and sinking fund charges which will stand at Rs. 54 lakhs in the next year (against Rs. 29½ lakhs in the current year). This increase is inevitable with the raising of large loans for our development schemes. It will be seen that the net surplus on general account will be less than a lakh at the end of next year and thereafter we shall probably be having increasing deficits, until the incomes from our new schemes fully accrue. This is just as was anticipated in the November 1919 programme (*vide* Appendix O-1 at page 105 of last year's administration report). The increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in the revised estimate of the General Account' surplus is due to an increased revenue of Rs. 3 lakhs, and a short expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs mainly due to interest charges on the Development Loan money not being payable till next year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—REVISED ESTIMATES.

Opening Balance:—The actual figure is Rs. 29 lakhs as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 60 lakhs. The decrease is due to the loan money of Rs. 70 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay having been actually received in April instead of in March 1920, and to a shortage in expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs.

TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

WHY IT SUSPENDED AGITATION FOR REVISION OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Central Committee of the Telegraph Association has telegraphed to the Commerce Member, stating that information received necessiated the suspension of agitation regarding the revision, till a more opportune moment arrives, adding that the decision has been arrived at, chiefly in the national interests.

The offer of the Committee is accepted on other points, excepting those on which an agreement has already been reached. The Association asks the date, place, and the composition of the committee, and considers Calcutta the most suitable place and suggests Col. Gidney and an Indian non-official to be chosen by the Association.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THEIR REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

The following telegram from the Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, Calcutta, to the Secretary, the Government of India, Department of Commerce, dated 28th February is published: "Committee enquiry into points raised in the memorandum acceptable, provided the road was kept open for negotiations in respect of re-revision. Very early solicited."

No. 1786 Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi, 28th February. in reply to the above says:—"Your telegram to-day's date. Government regrets that their decision that they are unable to agree to the appointment of a committee to consider claim for re-revision of pay is final."

SERVIOUS RIOT AT HOWRAH STATION.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Further details of last evening's riot a Howrah station go to show that all local and main line train services were suspended for over six hours disorganising the trains for several hours, causing great inconvenience to passengers. A local passenger train left Howrah and before it proceeded half a mile, the strikers bombarded the train with brick-bats. A European driver and an Indian fireman were hit and the train was stopped. Two European ladies and thirty Indian passengers were injured. The mob then attacked the power house and various signal boxes and points connected with the working of Howrah cabin and damaged them considerably. The strikers also set fire to Ticcapara Railway Gate, which was practically destroyed. They cut telephone and telegraph wires and tore up a part of the line on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. One pilotman, who refused to stop work, was many windows lamps, etc., were broken, but no material damage was done to the rolling stock or permanent cabins.

On the arrival of the police force, two hundred Gurkhas, and a contingent of E. I. R. Volunteers Corps, the mob dispersed. The troops are guarding the line between Howrah and Utterparan, while Howrah station-yard and its approaches are guarded by police and volunteers. By 9-30 the situation was in hand. The first train to leave Howrah, last night, was the Bombay Mail, which though timed to leave at seven only got away at 11-40. The Madras Mail left at midnight and the Punjab mail at about one in the morning. All down trains were held up at Burdwan and reached Calcutta this morning. This disturbance was not directly connected with the threatened general strike fixed for yesterday, but which did not materialise as already reported.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

RS. 95,000 IN CURRENCY NOTES STOLEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

A daring taxi-cab dacoity occurred in the heart of Calcutta this morning. A remittance of Rs. 95,000 in one hundred rupee and smaller notes was being sent from the Chartered Bank to the Currency office, about eleven o'clock to be changed into notes of larger nominations, accompanied by five attendants, one of whom was armed, and as it was passing along the busy locality of Lyons Range off the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square, a man jumped out of the taxi-cab standing by the side of the road, fired three shots from his revolver, seized the box containing the notes and made off at great speed in the taxi. The armed man accompanying the taxi fired out without result, and the taxi got away. Fortunately nobody was injured by the shots fired by the dacoit. The taxi was seen in Hare Street and Chowringhee making at top speed for the southern portion of the city. It bore the number T64 on the plate, which however is suspected to be a bogus number, as such a number is not registered. The remittance stolen consists of 600 one hundred rupee notes, 33,000 one rupee notes and 800 two and a half rupee notes the numbers of which are known.

THE CALCUTTA DACOITY.

RS 5000, PRIZE OFFERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In connection with the taxi-cab dacoity, in Calcutta on Tuesday morning a reward of Rs. 5,000 is offered for detection, and recovery of stolen property.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS CASES.

The two cases arising from the last Bandra Municipal Elections, which were heard in the District Court of Thana have come to a close with results favourable to Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal and extremely disappointing to those—and their number is legion—who had sometime kept up a thundering agitation to see Mr. Padwal and his supporters packed off bag and baggage from the Bandra Municipal Corporation. Undaunted by such agitation Mr. Padwal contested one of the seats in a ward in which there were three candidates one of them being Dr. Tendulkar, over whom Mr. Padwal gained a victory by two votes.

Immediately after the elections Dr. Tendulkar filed a petition in the District Court of Thana in which he disputed two votes secured by Rajaram.

The learned judge cancelled the two disputed votes but resuscitated one of Mr. Rajaram's votes which had been nullified by the Municipality. This one single vote saved the situation for Mr. Padwal.

In the other case Mr. E. A. Corke had presented an application to District Court to set aside the election of Mr. Rajabally Mahomed, for reasons *inter alia* that he was a Municipal Contractor. Both the parties were contesting seats in the G. Ward Mr. Rajabally secured 132 votes and Mr. Corke not only 122.

The Court having considered certain points relating to the contract nullified Mr. Rajabally's in favour of Mr. Corke.

"WARM WELCOME FROM INDIANS,"

DUKE'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The following telegrams have passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following message to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught:—

"This is only to wish Your Royal Highness godspeed and safe return and to thank you once again for the great services you have rendered to India and the Empire by your visit and during your stay amongst us."

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught sent the following reply to His Excellency the Vieroy:—

"On leaving India I wish to convey to Your Excellency my profound gratitude for the generous help and courtesy I have received from Your Excellency and the officers of your Government throughout the course of my tour. I know well that such a programme cannot be carried out without great forethought, trouble, and expense but I am convinced that the inauguration of India's new constitution is a great landmark in Indian History, worthy of the great ceremonies which it has been my pride and privilege to perform. The days spent in Delhi as Your Excellency's guest and the warm welcome I received there from the Princes of India and from the representatives of the people are among the many unforgettable memories I shall take away with me. But everywhere in India I have received abundant kindness and I would ask Your Excellency to convey to the Princes and peoples of India my warm gratitude for the kind and never failing consideration displayed by them to the oldest member of the Royal House and to express my deep sense of obligations to the departmental officers and to the leading members of the various communities for all they have done to ensure the success of my visit to India. I now bid Your Excellency farewell assured that in the coming era of India's political development Your Excellency will see the justification of your labours as her Viceroy."

CO-OPERATORS VS. NON-CO-OPERATORS.

TROUBLE AT TRICHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 1.

The Trichur correspondent of the "New India" writes to that paper apprehending trouble on account of the strained feelings between Non-Cooperators and Christians and Ezhava Anti-non-cooperators there The latter it is stated, wanted a procession with music and decided to hold a meeting to condemn Non-Cooperation movement. The Ezhuava procession stopped music on approaching the mosque, while the Christian procession insisted on going with music by the mosque and the Muslims got ready to oppose it. He says some houses were set on fire, both the sides throwing stones at each other. The mob afterwards went in other directions damaging Muslim shops and houses. The situation, according to the correspondent, is critical and Hindu and Muslim vakils have temporarily suspended practice. The Dewan is expected immediately.

TO FACE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

MADRAS MERCHANTS STOP IMPORTS FOR A YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 1.

The Madras Piece-Goods Merchants Association at an extraordinary meeting passed a resolution stating that having regard to the present financial crisis and in interest of future foreign trade in India, members of the Association believe that further imports be stopped for a period of twelve months and urges importers of foreign goods in other parts of India to support them. The Association further requests the Government to pass measures temporarily discouraging all imports except food-stuffs, drugs, machinery and books by imposing for a period of twelve months an extra customs levy equivalent to depreciation of rupees, below par.

KUKA DISTURBANCES OF 1872.

GOVT. REMOVE RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 1.

The following Press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—

In 1872, after the Kuka disturbances, restrictions were placed by the Punjab Government over the movements of leaders of this sect and a police post was established at Bhaini Ala, their headquarters in Ludhiana District. These restrictions involved the reporting of their movements by their leaders, supervision over visitors to the shrine, and prohibition of meetings without sanction from the authorities.

On a representation recently made as the result of a meeting held at Bhiani Ala, the Punjab Government by its order dated 10th December, 1920, have formally cancelled the restrictive orders which are still in existence and the mahant of the Kuaks has been informed accordingly. The question of the removal of police post at Bhiani Ala is under consideration.

Commenting on Duke's visit the "Pioneer" says: "The visit of Duke of Connought has had profound influence on the situation in India and there is tangible proof in the debates in the Indian legislature that his appeals have brought closer together the representatives of the Indian and British communities. (A.P.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 2.

A few light falls again occurred in Assam. A barometic depression over the United Provinces, causing very strong north-westerly winds in the Gangetic plain.

Forecast—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is considerable drier than usual. Temperature is nearl normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal except at Karachi, where it is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is below normal at Jodhpur and Ajmer but above it at Mount Abu.

Gurat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and in east Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect, except at Chanda. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the south; night temperature is below normal, Khandwa reporting a minimum temperature of 46 degree which is 14 degree below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Nizamabad; night temperature is below the average at Malegaon and Nizamabad but above it at Aurangabad.

General Remarks. No rain is reported Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south but fine dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Night temperature is lower than usual in the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st March 1921.

The depression has moved very rapidly and now lies over north Bengal. A few light falls of rain have occurred only in Kashmir and Assam. Temperature has fallen to normal in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2nd MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June.	Rainfall: Since 1st January.	Rainfall: Corresponding date last year.
KONKAN—						
Deshive						
Do. (18th)	67	45	5.9	68	0.64	-4.61
Jack ( )	80	56	0	73	0.06	-2.35
Mankal						
Do (18th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79	38	3.4	71	0.17	-2.79
Rawalpindi	85	46	8	75	0.17	-2.74
Lahore	80	15	4	61	0.06	-1.1
Hissar	74	45	0	62	2.85	-2.88
Ambala	79	05	2	66	0.01	-2.61
Delhi	79	49	2	16	..11	-1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78	54	0	22	2.24	-1.14
Manipuri	79	58	0	14	1.28	-1.13
Jhansi	81	50	7	18	1.15	-0.4
Gorakpore	81	56	4	33	1.28	-0.17
Allahabad	80	60	8	29	2.56	+1.54
SINDH AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	80	70	1	18	2.51	+0.67
Karachi	82	66	3	3	2.04	-0.12
Ajmer	87	55	3	13	0	-0.57
Jodpur	85	64	3	56	0.28	-0.92
Kotah	92	44	0	28	0.2	-0.94
Mount Abu	83	52	4	14	0.41	-0.78
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85	48	6	9	0	-0.85
Dwarka	83	66	8	5	0	-0.95
Veraval	91	70	6	37	0	-0.35
Rajkot	90	54	0	42	0	-0.51
Bhavnagar Para	92	64	5	45	0	-0.19
Surat	93	66	8	52	0.07	0.60
Ahmedabad	92	62	0	19	0	-0.57
Deesa	90	54	4	14	0	-0.3
Khandwa	97	60	0	18	0.06	0.2
Indore	94	60	2	13	0.47	0.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85	46	5	40	1.19	0.61
Saugor	89	56	0	18	0.84	0.48
Nagpur	89	58	0	22	0.80	1.10
Khandwa	98	52	3	14	0.46	1.07
Akola	90	60	0	11	0.10	0.5
Amraoti	95	60	2	9	0.06	-0.69
Wardha	89	54	4	6	0.30	1.01
Chanda	91	65	9	8	0.24	1.76
Raipur	98	52	5	18	2.10	+1.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	68	9	56	0	-1.89
Ratnagiri	95	64	5	13	0	-1.89
Marmugoa	84	60	0	57	0.15	0.06
Karwar	89	67	7	66	0	0.12
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad					0	-7.94
Malegaon	83	50	7	91	0	-4.04
Ahmednagar	88	54	1	93	0.13	-1.08
Poona	84	56	5	49	0	-2.04
Sholapur	90	16	5	18	0.09	1.01
Bijapur	87	57	1	39	0	1.25
Belgaum	90	57	1	20	0.7	1.15
Aurangabad	9	50	2	4	0	1.49
Nizamabad(Indur)	15	56	6	28	0.48	2.28
Hyderabad	96	4.4	9	27	0.01	2.07
MADRAS AND SOUTH INTERIOR—						
Mangalore	101	76	6	79	5.79	6.83
Calicut	97	86	9	83	2.60	-2.54
Cochin	96	80	11	46	16.4	-4.99
Colombo	89	6.36	4	65	27.65	+1.96
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABARIANDS AND MYSORE—						
Kanitpa.am	87	4		99	1.79	-1.81
Cellary	99	7		14	0.38	-1.76.1
Cuddapah	91	9		35	3.0	-1.06.1
Madras	91	3	71	6	7	3.97
Bangalore	100	1	0	4	29	3.50
Coimbatore	1	1	4	64	8	74
Trichinopoly	91	7	67	3	1	77.61
Nerseapa	93	5	69	3	7	66.40

GLORIA CHURCH HUT SCANDAL.

19 PERSONS CONVICTED.

Consequent on the complaint made by the Secretary National Poor Relief Emergency Corps to the Municipality, 40 persons who are owners of the insanitary sheds built near the Gloria Church, Byculla, were charged on Tuesday under Section 388 (Removal of the insanitary sheds of the Municipal Act before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad the 2nd Presidency Magistrate.

But of these 40, 17 have removed the sheds and 19 failed to remove the sheds. The Magistrate convicted these 19 and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

Warran's were ordered to be issued against the three accused who failed to appear in the Court.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 2.

S S Rainbow, Karthygasipally, Rangoon.
S S Frienfels, Mackinnon, Buarch.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S Barala, Wilkinson, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dunera for China.
Steamer City of Marseilles for Rangoon.
Steamer Eastern Knight for New York.

S S Rainbow:—The steamer Rainbow, 76 tons, Captain Karthygasipally, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Frienfels:—The steamer Frienfels, 3545 tons, Captain J Mackinnon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buarch, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1856 tons, Captain O S Wilkinson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT

March 2.

S S Dongala for London:—12 bales woollen carpet, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Dongala for Antwerp:—2000 cwts myrabollams, D Bhikaji and Co; 155 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Vechtdijk for Hamburg:—696 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Vechtdijk for Antwerp:—385 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Kaimji Vishram.

S S Vechtdijk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Vechtdijk for Bulbao:—100 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Kawachi Maru for Kobe:—1063 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 730 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Yokkaichi:—625 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 39 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Moji:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Yokohama:—10 cwts ivory, F K N Mania.

S S Kawachi Maru for Nagasaki:—246 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Teokoku M K Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—150 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT

March 2.

S S West Caddoa from W S A. Shaw Wallace and Co:—18 cases canned cherries, 60 cases fruits, 25 cases 5 bundles asperagas, 2 cases plums, 6 cases salomon, 9 cases pine apples, 6 cases honey, 2 cases jams, 2 cases catsup, 16 cases olives, 2 cases salt table, 3 cases grape juice, 5 cases jelly, 3 cases tomatoes, 200 bundles asphalt.

S S Barala from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—476 baskets dates wet, 3 cases specie.

S S Kawachi Maru from Yokohama, Agents Nippon Yusu Kaisha:—505 cases 3622 bales cotton goods, 104 iruma sodium sulphide, 91 cases enamelledware, 106 bales straw board, 351 bars silver, 952 cases glassware, 1124 cases sulphur matches, 45 cases wooden sticks, 50 cases wine, 1200 cases cassia, 500 bags sugar, 164 cases tea, 601 bags green tea, 127 cases safety matches, 115 bags cardamums, 94 cases glass bangles, 3004 bags sago flour, 200 cases gin, 658 cases brandy, 2000 bags copra, 906 bundles rullens

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEWRI OIL TANK.

One coroner held an inquest touching the death of Peera Kashiram Shelker, a fitter in the employ of Messrs. Gahagan and Company. Peera was on Monday working at an oil-tank at Sewri There was a big pole in the tank and it was kept erect by means of six ropes and one end of each of them was tied to pegs on the ground and the other end to the top of the pole. The deceased was on the pole when two of the ropes snapped and the pole fell on the ground with the deceased who received serious injuries and became unconscious. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where died shortly after admission. Subsequent enquiries showed that the two ropes that broke, were worn out, and that they were in use for about seven or eight months.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the fall and remarked that in the opinion of the jury the mistry and the muccadum should have been more careful in using ropes for the purpose.

FOUND FATALLY INJURED.

On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, Dattoo Vithu Reoker, aged fifty, a man of the Bombay Armed Police, was found lying unconscious with injuries on his throat and other parts of the body, at Bhutwadi, near Dadar. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where died shortly after admission. Subsequent enquiries showed that the two ropes that broke, were worn out, and that they were in use for about seven or eight months.

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A TRAMCAR FATALITY.

The coroner held another jury on the body of Girjabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-three, who while alighting from a tram-car in motion at Girgaum fell under it. A wheel of the car passed on one of her legs. She was immediately picked up and removed to the Hospital where she died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

At a meeting of G I P Railwaymen's Union, Bombay, resolutions were passed regretting the action of the European chargeman in Matunga workshops and demanding his immediate dismissal. (A.P.)

A Bangalore Government order intimates that all depressed classes scholarships carry free studentships with them. Such students will also be exempted from the payment of fees for S. S. L. C and lower secondary examinations for a period of three years. Another communique intimates Government's willingness to render financial assistance to such housebuilding societies in the State as likely to benefit a large number of people. (A.P.)

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Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
INNAPURNA
COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

THE POLICE & TRAFFIC ON RACE DAYS.

There was a good attendance at the thirteenth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season yesterday and pleasant weather favoured the sport. From the good attendance seen yesterday, though it was a mid-week meeting, it is evident that the public are bent on not missing the few meetings left for the end of the season. The card of eight events was attractive enough—some of the dividends paid were very remunerative as favourites failed in most cases to win.

Proceedings started with the 1st Division of the Falmouth Handicap of 6 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division. Though Whitweek was badly handicapped the public fancied him and also Balira Miss Goodenough was well patronized and She She was not neglected Box of Tricks won hadnsomely though Whitweek, who, inspite of his heavy weight, tried in vain to to come to terms with him. The second Division of the same plate in which twelve started was won by South Notts after a fine finish with Bathurst. In this race Roi Grison was again a hot favourite and Lea also was well backed.

A number of scratchings reduced the High Clere Plate of 5 furlongs for horses, that have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 since March 1919, to ten starters In this poor field Fussy Brown up, was installed a hot favourite and she justified the confidence the public had in her sprinting abilities by winning as she liked from Flourbaix.

In the 1st Division of the Fermoy Plate ten started. Quite Dark was believed to be invincible in this field. But Caraway, Brown up, easily settled the pretensions of Quite Dark. Anthracite who did the running failed to secure first place just near home.

Though a large field started in the Second Dealers' Plate, the race was devoid of interest as Mikado was universally considered as the only horse in the race. Khaboor who placed second ran very prominently, but he was evidently allowed to do so on sufferance as Mikado simply smothered everything without much effort as soon as he was asked to do so. Braganza pulled up lame. Mikado most probably will now be transferred to the 2nd Division in which he is sure to do as well as among the newly landed.

The Chevelev Handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, distance one mile, was the biggest event of the day. In this race only horses that had not won a race of any description since 1st January 1921 were eligible. Cronides and William the Beau were well fancied and Senparison received a late support. Senparison won easily. Barnett rode a well judged race on him.

The Fermoy Plate of 7 furlongs for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions was the seventh event on the programme. Eleven went to the post for this race—Floreal, Eager To, Antic, Summer's Joy and Cyanite found many supporters. But Brown was on Cyanite and that meant a good deal. Eager To and the rest had to give way to Cyanite under the masterful horsemanship of that fine jockey who is by far the best in the country now.

The last race is generally a disastrous one for most people. It was indeed so yesterday when Balloon Stokes up, won from Warminster. Tiger placed third. Ferry Boat is desidedly a disappointment as he was heavily backed yesterday and ran like a hack.

It was rumoured at the races yesterday that a number of bookmakers were arrested in the enclosure in the act of taking bets. We are informed that the Commissioner of Police is just waking up to the fact that the number of bucket shops, which are now masquerading as "Sporting Clubs" are as numerous in the city as liquor shops. As for our innocent Government they were utterly ignorant of the fact, to judge by the naive reply that was given to the question of a member in the Legislative Council the other day. It would appear after this that the members of the Government only know Queen's Road in Bombay.

We have been requested by many who are interested in Arab horses racing to draw the attention of the Stewards to the great dissatisfaction which owners of these animals feel on account of the unsatisfactory framing of races for Arabs in the 3rd Division. It is hoped that a more intelligent framing will be done this time and not the absurd terms races in which some good horses have a decided disadvantage. Otherwise why not promote some of these horses when they are found to run well with, say, 9 stones?

In our last report we commented on the imperfect regualtion of traffic on race days, and many have thanked us for drawing attention on this important question. We venture to make a suggestion which we hope may commend itself to the Commissioner of Police. As the greatest confusion generally takes place at Jacob Circle before the races, owing to great congestion due to frequent closure of the level crossing, it would be advisable to place police men and sowars right from the junction of Lamington and Arthur Roads, and from this point prevent carriages to go two or three abreast and recklessly as they do at present. On Ripon Road this should also be done from the Hindoostan Mill. If this is insisted upon, as on Divali days when traffic is always admirably regulated, it will greatly lighten the task of the police at the entrance of Clerk Road and should prevent the dangerous and disgraceful congestion and confusion that reign there on every race day.

There is plenty room up Lamington and Arthur Roads for carriages and other vehicles to form an orderly *queue*, and on Ripon Road the overflow could be made to go to Lamington Road through Gell Road as was done two or three years ago. Heavy traffic, like hay carts, lorries and other commercial vehicles, should be stopped or diverted during the busiest part of the moment which seldom is more than half an hour. Vehicles from the Vellard side meet with less difficulties as they have no level crossing to cross and have a longer stretch of road to move. All the police need insist there is that the impatient and unruly hack drivers should not drive abreast and recklessly.

As regards the parking of vehicles surely this can be done in a more orderly and intelligent manner as is the case now. In the large space reserved for the purpose between the Railway Station and the race course, all vehicles should be parked in rows with space between to allow any vehicle to get out at any time. After the races many tarry over their refreshment, and if their vehicles happen to be in the way those who have theirs behind are obliged to wait for these to get out of the way before they can leave the place Last Saturday it took many a full hour to leave the place after considerable trouble. After the races the public hacks are a positive danger. We appreciate the efforts of the police to do their best and the difficult task that confronts them; but a little more firmness with the drivers of public hacks is badly needed to improve the present state of things. A few European mounted police would do more good than a regiment of sowars.

Senparison's victory was well deserved as his owner, Mr. R. S. Captain is a most deserving adn modest sportsman.

Details:—

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BOX O' TRICKS, 7-10, Stokes 1
Mr R H Gahagan's WHIT WEEK, 9-0, Townsend 2
Mr Kelso's MISS GOODENOUGH, 8-9, Brown 3
Mr Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 8-0, Flynn ... 4

Also ran:—Like Magic 9-2, Balira 9-0, Sugarey Sam 8-12, She She 8-4, Rock Ferry 8-3, My Patsey 7-11, Lady Changeful 7-8, Shades of Night 7-7, Laranja 7-5.

Did not run:—Summer's Joy, Winnie B, Wallachin, Mim and Substance.

The race:—She She was first away from Balira, Miss Goodenough, South Star and Whit Week. They maintained this order till the 2nd furlong post where Box O' Tricks joined the front rank, the order then became Box O' Tricks, Miss Goodenough, Whit Week and South Star. In the middle of the straight Whit Week made his effort, but Box O' Tricks kept going and won easily by 1 length, ¼ length, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Whit Week.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 222; Places Rs. 45, 16 and 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 161; Places Rs 24-8, 8-8 and 9-8.

Trainer:—W Mumford.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Heath's SOUTH NOTTS, 7-12, Donnelly 1
Mr R R S's BATHURST, 7-9, Lambert 2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA, 8-4, Bowley 3
Mr R H Gahagan's ROI GRISON, 8-5, Townsend 4

Also ran:—Sospello 9-6, Chauntress 9-2, Oregon Pine 8-12, Allensmore 8-6, Lively 8-2, Ragazzo 7-10, White Simon 7-9, Tasty 7-3.

Did not run:—St Agua' Eve, Banfield Grove, Agneta, Oxcroft and Vlinger.

The race:—Lively cracked the pace from South Notts, Zea and Allensmore, there was no change in the order till they reached the turn, here South Notts secured the rails and was chased by Bathurst, Zea and Roi Grison, a keen struggle was witnessed between South Notts and Bathurst, the former resisted to win by 1 length, ¾ length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Roi Grison.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 147; Places Rs. 36-8, 22-8 and 24.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81-8; Places Rs. 23, 15 and 17.

Trainer:—T Ferguson (Jnr.).

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses 3, 4 and 5-year and upwards.

Mr F A Tarrant's FUSSY, 9-0, Brown 1
Mr Vernon's FLEURBAIX, 8-5, Lambert ... 2
Mr M C Patel's PINE TREE, 8-5, Harrison 3
Mrs A Owen's VALENTINE'S BROOK, 9-3, Barden 4

Also ran:—Barto 9-3, Gold Quartz 8-5, Land Lady 7-9, Pretty Margaret 7-12, The Count 7-6.

Did not run:—Cymar, Lady Changeful, Nerissa, Somali, Huon River, Avro, Agneta, Wallachin, Venclerc, Vlinger, Lomo, Maravedi, She She, Adam's Pride, Lively and Celia.

The race:—As soon as the barrier was raised Gold Quartz moved into his strides. Fussy had the rails and was lying second. Fleurbaix was third and Pine Tree next. After covering 3½ furlongs Valentine's Brook joined them. Nearing home Gold Quartz retired, Fussy then sailed away an easy winner from Fleurbaix and Pine Tree. Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. ¾ secs.

Favourite:—Fussy.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 11-8, 17-8 and 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6-8, 11 and 9-8.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr R R S's CARAWAY, 9-2, Brown 1
Mr Hillman's QUITE DARK, 9-0, Bowley 2
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 7-9, Bullock 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's SIMON GRAB, 7-9, Stokes 4

Also ran:—Fitz Clarence 8-12, Atrocity 8-7, Cymar 7-11, Tagamor 8-6, Royal Band 8-3, Mossley 8-1.

Did not run:—Roi Grison and Ragazzo.

The race:—Anthracite broke the line and got away quickest from Quite Dark, Caraway and Simon Grab. They ran in this order till the 2nd furlong post where Quite Dark and Caraway reduced the gap between Anthracite and them. On turning the straight Caraway deprived Anthracite of the rails and was later challenged by Quite Dark, a fine finish resulted in Caraway staying the vigorous challenge of Quite Dark. Won by a neck, 1 length,, neck.

Time:—1 min. 31 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Quite Dark.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 14-8, 13-8 and 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 8, 6-8 and 13.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms Arab Ponies newly landed.

Mr M Goculdass' MIKADO, 9-2, W Huxley 1
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's KHABOOR, 9-3, Easton 2
Messrs Ebrahimjee and Sursingh's LEOPOLD, 8-7, Morris 3
Mr Diamond's TRIUMPH, 8-7, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Hunter 9-3, Braganza 9-3, Moyeed 9-3, Atlas 9-3, Baikan 9-3, Firjah 8-13, Telephone 8-13, Limerick 8-13, Mooreed 8-13, Marino 8-9, Sallamah 8-7, Wadi 8-7.

Did not run:—Jassim.

The race:—Wadi, Telephone and Khaboor were in the van for the first half mile, after passing the 4th furlong Khaboor took up the running and came into the straight at a fast pace, Mikado had then secured 3rd place and was lying handy. Leopold also made a good run, Khaboor, Mikado, Leopold and Braganza entered the straight in order, Mikado then made his efforts and won in a canter by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 6 lengths. Braganza pulled up lame.

Time:—1 min. 53 2/5 secs.

Favourite:—Mikado.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 12-8, 15 and 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-8; Places Rs. 6-8, 8 and 14.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr R S Captain's SENPARISON, 8-2, Barnett 1
Mr N Begmahomed's POURBOIRE, 6-13 cd 7-2, J Meekings 2
Mr G E D Langley's TREDDLE, 7-13, Stokes 3
Mr M Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 9-2, Huxley 4

Also ran:—Monteith 8-3, Reciprocity 7-12 Cronides 8-7, Cresset 8-0, Calder Vale 8-0, Thunder 7-6, Charcoal 7-12, Christmas Holiday 7-4.

Did not run:—Western Wave, On Leave Ardvreck and Somali.

The race:—Treddle set the pace to Christmas Holiday, the pair ran together, followed by Senparison and Pourboire. William the Beau joined the issue at the 2nd furlong. Treddle was first into the straight, but was passed by Pourboire and Senparison. Senparison won a well-judged race by 2½ lengths in front of the stands, head, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 39 2/5 secs.

Favourites:—Cronides, William the Beau and Christmas Holiday.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51-8; Places Rs. 23, 27-8 and 43-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 12-8, 17-8 and 15-8.

Trainer:—E C Ramshaw.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr R R S's CYANITE, 8-3, Brown 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's SUMMER'S JOY, 7-9, Bullock 2
Mr N Begmahomed's EAGER TO, 8-13, Morris 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI, 8-8, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Ardvreck 9-1, Antic 9-3, Dialect 7-9, Floreal 8-7, Penny Pie 8-1, Miss Rollestone 7-11, King's Own 7-2, Vauclerc 6-0.

Did not run:—Owen Roe and Claim A.

The race:—Ardvreck, Vauclerc and Floreal dwelt at the gate, Miss Rollestone was first in her strides, followed by Penny Pie, Somali and Dialect; Eager To and Cyanite were next. Miss Rollestone shot her bolt at the 2nd furlong, Somali and Dialect were then in front, with Cyanite and Eager To next, the last named pair were given their heads in the straight Cyanite had the rails and had smashed Eager To when Summer's Joy challenged, but could create no impression on Cyanite, who won by 1½ lengths, neck, ¼ length.

Time:—1 min. 30 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Eager To.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 14-8, 20-8 and 12.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 8-8, 15-8 and 6-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr Malik's BALLOON, 7-3 cd 7-4, Stokes ... 1
Mr Noble's WARMINSTER, 8-9, Brown ... 2
Messrs Captain and Jamsetjee's TIGER, 7-8, Townsend 3
Mr M Goculdass' MENTOR, 9-0, Huxley ... 4

Also ran:—Four Aces 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-7, Silver Streak 8-6, Benares 8-0, Nevermind 7-9, Tit Bits 7-9, Black Ivory 7-8, Taj 7-7, Karam 7-4, Marmora 7-0, Quantity 7-3, Sufwat 7-3, Amir Aswad 7-2.

Did not run:—Zuheir, Khailan and Red Prince.

The race:—Tit Bits was left when the barrier was released, Nevermind did not get away too well, Balloon flew to the front pursued by Silver Streak and Warminster. Balloon kept his position and was first to enter the straight for home, Warminster and Tiger both made their efforts. A great finish was witnessed between Balloon and Warminster, Balloon stayed the vigorous challenge of Warminster by a short head, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Mentor.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 217-8; Places Rs. 54, 54 and 25-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 109-8; Places Rs. 28-8, 20-8 and 14-8.

Trainer:—Yussuf.

MADRAS RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 2.

On resumption of races to-day the following events were contested:—

THE NILGIRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 9-1, Vick 1
Mr Nugent Grant's CARREMAR, 7-7, Bland 2
Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 9-6, Mitchell 3

Time;—1 min. 19 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 15 and 33.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Major Walker's MISS SLASHER, 9-12, Bland 1
Mr J O Robinson's DUNLUCE CASTLE, 9-12, White 2
Mr G A Marsh's GOOD DAY, 8-6, Roy 3

Time:—1 min. 45 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 98; Places Rs. 38, 14 and 20.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Mr Cherry's ARLES, 7-6, Babajan 1
Mr S C Berridge's BUCKBEAN, 8-12, Meherjee 2
Mr A C Berridge's HELENCOURT, 9-0, Doy 3

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 109; Places Rs. 53, 220 and 18.

THE TRAVANCORE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 presented by the Maharaja of Travancore. Cup and Rs. 1,500 to the winner; Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third

Mr J Cromwell's REUTER, Quinn 1
Mr A Basavarajur's ARAB KNIGHT, 9-3, Bland 2
Mr M Goculdass' MAGIC, 9-5, Meekings ... 3
Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait's LOOKOUT, 9-3, Bona 4

Time:—1 min. 23 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 31, 21 and 17.

THE MERTON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,500 from the Fund. Cup and Rs. 3,000 to the winner; Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third.

Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE, 7-11, Bona 1
Mr Newman Sander's WAY OF AN EAGLE, 8-3, Quinn 2
Mr M Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 9-12, Meekings 3

Time:—2 mins. 38 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 31, 21 and 17.

THE BOMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs 14-0 and under bona-fide property of members of the Madras Race Club.

Mr C Newman Sander's ..... 8-0, Quinn ... 1
Mr H R Dunk's NAWABZADA, 8-5, Mitchell 2
Mr Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 8-8, Meekings 3

Time:—2 mins. 27 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 27 and 31.

CALCUTTA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta Eighth Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday next:—

THE SECOND CONSOLATION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Kinsale 10-8, Hapton 10-5, Soviet 10-5, Eagle's Nest 9-13, Women and Wine 9-11, Green Boy 9-10, Roncevaux 9-6, Tiepin 9-5, Bachelor's Prospect 9-5, The Devil 9-2, The Clown 9-1, Golden Treasure 9-1, White Sapphire 9-0, Dehra Doon 9-0, Mareado 8-13, No Ball 8-10, Stage Whisper 8-10, Porringer 8-7, Galley Law 8-6, Gibberish 8-4, Verland Rose 8-2, Glenart 7-13, P. M. 7-13, Bachelor's Vanity 7-11, Galla 7-11, Lillie Bridge 7-8, Black Jess 7-7, One Too Many 7-4, Simple Simon 7-4, Princess Ila 7-4, Downey Boy 7-0, The Brat 7-0.

THE SECOND CONSOLATION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Hurdy Gurdy 10-8, Winning Way 10-6, Roidock 10-0, Smoke Wreath 9-7, Caduy 9-6, Summer's Hope 9-3, Dara Bay 9-2, Marble Rock 9-1, Adorable 9-1, Kitty O'Hara 9-0, Rheidol 9-0, Avon 9-0, Stepaside 8-13, Paganini 8-12, Cape Clear 8-10, Rags 8-10, High Life 8-9, Leader 8-8, Alien Daisy 8-7, Surprise 8-7, Brown Fowl 8-5, Ozorina 8-5, Hugh Roe 8-4, Queen Mary 8-3, Strange Likeness 8-1, Roxa 8-0, Higher Level 7-12, Cross Swords 7-11, Gibson's Corner 7-10, Nirvana 7-6, Distinguished 7-4, Boyne Water 7-0.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Fife 9-0, Jaunt 8-10, Aughnacloy 8-7, Devil's Bridge 8-5, The Whip 8-4, Princess Ila 8-3, Simple Simon 8-3, I See 8-2, Argent 8-1, Smoke Wreath 8-0, Fleurette 9-3, Little Life 7-11, Nautch Girl 7-11, Notringham 7-11, Marble Rock 7-9, Myrian 7-9, Cane Clear 7-9, Rheidol 7-9, Arthur Oleary 7-9, Flying Fairy 7-8, Avon 7-8, Adorable 7-8, Monsieur James 7-7, Elsie R 7-6, Kitty O'Hara 7-6, Stepaside 7-5, Maybole 7-4, Paganini 7-4, Lady White 7-4, Daisy Ryan 7-3, Norman Lindsay 7-2.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Fleurette 9-3, Leader 8-10, My Fancy 9-2, Leading Girl 9-2, Green Pearl 9-1, Well Over 9-1, Aquae Solis 9-0, Careless Girl 8-13, Rags 8-12, Lloyds 8-12, Foxtor 8-10, Legend's Double 8-10, Augury 8-8, Ozorina 8-7, Brown Fowl 8-6, Paradise 8-4, Poletrasp 8-4, Higher Level 8-3, Nice Bird 8-3, Maharani 8-3, Shesnood Belle 8-2, Sans Merci 7-13, Vulcanella 7-12, Nigger 7-8, She 7-6, Glen Lusset 7-6, Distinguished 7-5, Sir Iva 7-0, Jolly Friar 7-0, Slippery Ann 7-0.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Limton 9-0, Solo Bridge 8-11, Pompano 8-9, Passing 8-0, Happy Iola 7-12, Wolfram 7-10, Flying Wing 7-9, Glenalvon 7-7, Picket 7-6, Poseidon 7-2, Kinsale 9-3, Moldavia 8-12, St Vagrant 8-10, Hapton 8-9, Lady Victorine 8-9, Green Boy 8-7, Pick of the Bunch 8-7, Women and Wine 8-6, Soviet 8-6, Cahir 8-6, Barsen 8-3, Eagle's Nest 8-2, Golden Stream 7-13, Idyl 7-12, No Ball 7-12, Synai 7-11, Buckgrass 7-10, The Clown 7-10, Polly Hopkins 7-10, Bachelor's Prospect 7-10, Stage Whisper 7-9, Tiepin 7-4, Quarterly 7-4, Mareado 7-0.

THE SPRING PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Royal Sign 9-5, Golden Treasure 8-1, White Sapphire 8-13, Gora's Darling 8-12, Ortogo 8-9, Flying Dart 8-9, Flying Foe 8-8, Windsor Lady 8-8, Porringer 8-6, Little Tag 8-4, Winning Way 8-3, Staples 8-2, Hurdy Gurdy 8-1, P. M. 8-1, Fast Simon 8-1, Verland Rose 7-13, Black Jess 7-10, Galla 7-10, Warrior Queen 7-9, Lillie Bridge 7-7, Aplook 7-7, The Brat 7-3, Ashbede 7-2, Caddy 7-0.

F. A. CUP TIE.

CHELSEA BEATS PLYMOUTH 2-1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Recd. 10-45 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the Association Cup Tie replay Chelsea beat Plymouth by 2 goals to one at Bristol.

IMPERIAL

Lew Cody, acknowledged as the most finished love-maker of the silent drama, appearing at the Imperial this week in "The Butterfly Man," the screen adaptation of George Barr McCutcheon's novel of society life, has decided views on love and matrimony. Here are some of them:

The man who think woman's only weapon is her tongue had better read the divorce reports.

If wives had their way no man would have a valet they know more about their masters than the wives do.

No wonder the partners in matrimony don't trust each other these days each knows the other's contract is breakable.

When a "chicken" sings her "swan song" to single-blessedness all other wives prepare their scalping weapon for the "Cat."

Why marry? The way kisses 'n' everything are being censored all a man will need in a few years is a girl he can talk to over the telephone.

Love at sixteen is like stolen jam its charm lies more in its possession than its taste; at thirty love is the last resort of the man who has experienced every other thrill, but at forty love is like stolen jam again!

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

The draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was held at Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday evening in the presence of representatives of many of the forty clubs who have entered for the tournament this season.

The local entries number twenty-nine and, as in previous years, they will play off one round before the entry of the eleven teams from up-country. The tournament proper will thus include twenty-six teams in all.

The results of the draws are as follows:—

FIRST (PRELIMINARY) ROUND.

A Customs A. A. v. Ex-Orphans, Bandra.
B Royal Garrison Artillery v. Islam Gymkhana.
C Parsi Cyclists v. Sassanians.
D Orion v. National.
E Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch v. Crusaders.
F Shropshire Regiment v. B. B. & C. I. Ry., Bombay.
G Lusitanians "B" team v. G. I. P. Railway.
H Lusitanians "A" team v. Cathedral Schools.
I Parsi Hockey Club v Bombay Gymkhana.
J Grant Medicals v. Y. M. C. A. Headquarters.
K B. E. S. Old Boys v. Wilson College.
L Empress v. Parsi Pioneers.
M Elphinstone v. Catholic Gymkhana.
N 1-125th Napier's Rifles v. R. I. M. Dockyard.
O Bombay Rangers v. Bye.

TOURNAMENT PROPER.

FIRST ROUND.

1 Winner of G Bye.
2 119th Infantry Bye.
3 Winner of O Bye.
4 B. B. & C. I. Ajmer v. Winner of A.
5 Winner of L v. Winner of M.
6 Igatpuri Ry. Inst. v. Winner of B.
7 Winner of N v. Winner of J. d
8 Winner of H v. Poona Gymkhana.
9 Winner of E v. Igatpuri Missing Links
10 Winner of D v. Winner of I.
11 Karachi Rangers v 98th Infantry.
12 Jubbulpore Ry. Inst. v. Winner of K.
13 Lincoln Regiment v. Winner of C.
14 North-Western Railway (Bye).
15 F (Bye).
16 Poona United (Bye).

SECOND ROUND.

A 1 versus 2.
B 3 versus Winner of 4.
C Winner of 5 v. Winner of 6.
D Winner of 7 v. Winner of 8.
E Winner of 9 v. Winner of 10.
F Winner of 11 v. Winner of 12.
G Winner of 13 v. 14.
H 15 v. 16.

THIRD ROUND.

W Winner of A v. Winner of B.
X Winner of C v. Winner of D.
Y Winner of E v. Winner of F.
Z Winner of G v. Winner of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

A Winner of W v. Winner of X.
B Winner of Y v. Winner of Z.

FINALS.

Winner of A v. Winner of B.

"A FAMILY ARRANGEMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding your editorial comments in your issue of this date about the Indian Controller of Marine Accounts, permit me to say that they are based on a total misstatement of facts.

The Controller is not responsible for the posting, much less for the selection, of the gazetted officers working under him. In the case of the establishment, the bulk of the establishment was transferred by the Military Accountant-General from Calcutta where they were permanently employed. The selection of the staff for the transfer was not made by the Controller, but it was presumably made with due regard to the wishes of the men concerned and in the interests of work. At any rate there would be nothing extraordinary if most of the men who came from Calcutta did not belong to Bombay, nor could it be deemed strange if some of the Bengalee portion of the staff felt reluctant to get transferred to Bombay. The fact, however, is that about two-thirds of the number so transferred actually belonged to provinces other than that to which the Controller belongs. The present Controller has made only 24 appointments (out of a strength of 150 men) and of these half were local men. If more local men were not selected by him, it was due solely to want of a sufficient number of eligible candidates from amongst them. The very advertisement (which you have criticised) was inserted only in the Bombay papers and it should be obvious that it was intended to attract only local men. As a recent instance will show, the Controller is giving every facility for Bombay men employed elsewhere to change places with non-local men in his office.

As for the advertisement, you say it is a poor compliment to our Universities that only Rs. 100 pay should have been offered to our distinguished graduates. While I agree with your comment and would myself wish far more attractive prospects for our young men, I do not see how the Controller even with the best intentions could go beyond this limit of starting pay which has been fixed by Government for our Indian graduates. As you may know, it is unfortunately too true that the prevailing rates of starting salary for them in other offices in Bombay are not more than Rs. 100.

Your correspondent's remarks about the "family arrangement" contains a mischievous "half truth." The clerks in question were transferred from Calcutta by the higher authorities and are not working under "the Rao Bahadur." One of them is under another officer and the other is only partially working under him.

I am really sorry that your correspondent should have drawn you into making comments which are so grossly unfair. It is some relief to note that you yourself have found it impossible to digest all the hard stuff your correspondent served you.

Yours, etc.,

"ONE IN BETTER KNOW."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Last annual general meeting of the member of the Architectural Students' Association, the School of Art, Hornby Road, Prof. R. W. Cable to preside.

FRIDAY, February 4.

Steamer "China" with outward mails of Feb. 17 expected to arrive at 1 p.m.

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BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Tuesday was 187 as against 137 on the corresponding day last year and 143 in 1919. 4 attacks and 4 deaths of plague, 5 attacks and 3 deaths of smallpox were registered.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The entries for the All Bandra Tennis Tournaments will close on Sunday the 6th March 1921 at 6 p.m. Events are Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Continuation Class for Cooperative Study will hold its next meeting on Sunday the 6th instant at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, Churni Road.

A RELIGIOUS CINEMA SHOW

Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a religious and instructive Cinema show has been arranged at the Majestic Cinema, on Maha Shivratri the 7th instant (from 1 p.m.) for the Vadnagara Nagar community only. Tickets can be had from the Secretary of the Mandal at Panalal Terraces.

VACCINATION.

Facilities for vaccination free of charge will be provided at the Health Department, Head Office (Ground Floor of the Head Municipal Offices) on Friday the 4th March 1921 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.) Vaccination will be done directly from calf to arm.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 1,374 was 46 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 72.94. The figures for the 9th week of 1920 were mortality 1,062 and death-rate 56.38; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 886 and the death-rate 47.03.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 36 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 653 against 55 and 621 respectively in the preceding week. Fifteen notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 341 were among infants under one year of age. Fifty-four deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused one attack; smallpox caused 30 attacks and 13 deaths; plague caused 9 attacks and 9 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 268 against 367 in the 9th week of 1920 and 389 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

The total mortality of the city on Monday was 200 as against 145 on the corresponding day last year and 157 in 1919. One attack of plague, 8 attacks and 5 deaths of smallpox were registered.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Prize Distribution of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution on Wednesday afternoon.

Lieut.-General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Major G. E. Bruce and Major E. B. Powell arrived at Government House, on Wednesday.

A Patna message of March 2, says in the matter of an application of the appellant in the Dumraon Raj case for the stay of execution of the lower court's decree, obtained by the Raj, regarding Burma properties Justices Bucknell and Mallick ordered the stay of execution and directed the appellant to furnish an annual security of five lakhs till the disposal of appeal. (A. P.).

There was a partial hartal on Tuesday and Wednesday in Delhi, consequent on the conviction in the Delhi Funeral case. (A. P.).

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday the Committee considered a Government order, dated, 25th February, appointing Mr. W. Turner Green, to be a member of the Standing Committee vice Sir Sassoon David who resigned. The Committee recorded the order.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES

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NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH S. SARDESAI is my separated brother and was acting as Manager of the Bombay Office of My Hind Candle Works and the Chocolate Works and my Seed-business on the Malabar Coast uptil now. His services have been dispensed with and the public is hereby informed that he is no more acting in any capacity whatsoever with me and with my affairs, private and commercial. Any contracts or transactions or nigotiations entered into by him, will be null and void so far as I and my business are concerned.

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SATURDAY MARCH 5th

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the Auspices of

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

(I) To condemn the Press Act of 1910.

(II) To appreciate the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

At 6 p. m. (S. T.)
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Mr. M. A. JINNAH
will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 3, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE: 8 YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

"The Bombay Chronicle" enters into its ninth year of existence to-day and the present conductors of the journal can look upon its record of public service, through all the vicissitudes, political, financial and other, it has traversed, with legitimate pride and without misgivings for the future. Almost the entire credit for all that the journal has been able to achieve so far belongs, and rightly belongs, to two towering personalities, both of them removed from our midst, the one, alas, permanently, namely, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the founder, and the other temporarily, namely, Mr. B. G. Horniman, who for six years bore the burden of editing and piloting the journal amid difficulties and dangers which have fallen to the lot of few journalists in this land—a land which still remains a land of semi-slavery, so far as the Indian press is concerned.

The lack of a first class English daily paper which would voice the aspirations of Indians and fight the battle of India's freedom, in disdain of the frowns or favours of her enemies, had been felt in Bombay for decades before "The Chronicle" was started; and none felt the want so keenly as the revered founder. The lack of public support as well as of material of the requisite type prevented Sir Pherozeshah from bringing out the paper earlier. However, with the initial difficulties overcome by the appointment of Mr. Horniman on the selection of Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, who was originally approached for the editorship, the paper appeared this day eight years back. Faced with almost insuperable difficulties, aggravated by the positive hostility of a few local press-owners who made a dead-set against "The Bombay Chronicle," we began life at the fag end of the Sydenham regime, whose re-actionary policy had put the Presidency under the heels of official junkerdom. Fair reporting of speeches of eminent Indian leaders in public meetings, the city Corporation or the Legislative Council was practically unknown. With the good wishes of a host of friends and with the co-operation of sturdy political workers,—among whom we count Sir Dinsha Wacha as the greatest living pioneer of self-less work—we took up the cudgels against the Anglo-Indian Press clique which had for years deliberately refused to give publicity to the pressing needs of the country or the legitimate aspirations of her people.

To achieve this end no better person could be found at the time than that all-round journalist, intrepid and indefatigable worker, and brilliant organiser—Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, who, aided by a band of loyal and devoted colleagues, had for six years piloted "The Chronicle" through many dangers towards the pole star of India's political destiny, when he was taken from the work and country which he loved by an arbitrary action of the Government. It is not for us to say how far we have contributed to the growth of Indian National sentiment or to the creation and expression of public opinion, to which the then uncrowned king of Bombay, the late Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, had given initiative. All that we can aver is that we have endeavoured always to perform that duty. To the vast circle of our readers and supporters through whose patronage we enter to-day on our ninth year of existence we offer thanks, and the assurance of our firm intention to continue to uphold the standard of "The Chronicle." In conclusion we must urge on those responsible for his externment, the need for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The question of encouraging further Indian emigration to British Guiana is still under the consideration of the Government of India, pending the findings of the commission which may be appointed to investigate the condition of Indians already settled in that Colony and the scope for extended settlement there. The semi-official deputation from British Guiana, which visited this country last year, drew glowing pictures of the lot of Indians living there and promised, on behalf of Government, all sorts of facilities and privileges to enable new emigrants from India to settle down in comfort and develop the vast and hitherto untapped resources of that Colony. The blood-stained records of British Guiana, particularly in respect of the treatment of Indians by the white colonists, were, however, too fresh in the memory of our countrymen here to make them grow enthusiastic over the rosy prospects dangled before their eyes by the deputation. We do not know when the projected commission from this country will be able to visit the Colony and ascertain the facts as they really are. Till these facts are known and the people of this country are enabled to balance the advantages and disadvantages of further emigration, it would be impossible to entertain any proposal for promoting such emigration. Here are some terrible facts which have come to our notice. They are hardly of a character to encourage the idea of further emigration to British Guiana. Under the title "A Pitiable Sight," "The Daily Argosy" published in Georgetown, British Guiana, has the following paragraph in its issue of the 1st January, 1921:—

"Some time ago we called attention to the unfortunate East Indian derelic's that are seen in city and town, and suggested the building of a home or shelter for these poor unfortunate specimens of diseased humanity. Money was collected but apparently the authorities considered the granting of a site for the building of such a shelter would encourage vagrancy and the type of unfortunate we had in view.

"This serves to show how little really is understood of the lot of these half-witted, wholly diseased specimens of mankind. Quite recently we observed a few derelicts being sent to Georgetown, apparently to the Almhouse, from Berbice. They were all East Indians. Amongst them, being transported at Government expense, was what would pass as a man. The bones were staring through his stretched skin, the eyes fixed before him as is often the case with those who see death and can never take their eyes off the dread spectacle. The unfortunate skeleton of a man was clothed as to his lower limbs in a bundle of old sugar-bags, and from the waist upward he was clothed in nothing at all—but even the pointing of his bones, through his bare skin and his general emaciation cried aloud for pity. Surely the Government authorities responsible for this man's removal should have provided at least something better than a jumble of old bags, over which in his weakened state he now and then tripped, to cover his nakedness—a cheap shirt could easily have been provided. Such things ought not to be. We maintain we have a duty to perform in connection with these outcasts. But for the grace of God which of us might not be in the same plight, disease-stricken, harmless, witless, and without literally a rag to our backs? If the Immigration Agent despatched the man of whom we are writing to the workhouse in the condition we saw him, he ought to be called upon to explain this callousness."

Not till this country enjoys the same measure of self-Government as the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire do, will she be able to ensure for her emigrants and other nationals abroad a humane and honourable treatment at the hands of the Dominions and Colonies; and till such a time, it would be advisable, as Messrs. Gandhi and Andrews have observed, not to lend the least countenance to any proposal for further emigration of Indians to any parts of the Empire. British Guiana is least of all the spot on earth where Indian emigrants should be tempted to go.

Notes of the Day.

A Perverted View.

Lord Ampthill is taking a strangely perverted view of the Speaker's ruling in connection with the point raised in the House of Commons about the appointment of Lala Harkishen Lal as Minister. The Speaker, in deprecating hostile questions on the subject, rightly pointed out that, having just given powers to the Governor to select his own Ministers, the House should not begin by adversely criticising the appointments. From the repeated criticism of the appointment in question it is obvious that the truth about the Punjab "rebellion" has yet to filter into many responsible political circles in Great Britain. It is adding insult to injury for Lord Ampthill to speak of "injustice or injury inflicted upon Englishmen or Englishwomen in India," in connection with an appointment, which has been deliberately made as some sort of reparation for the grievous wrongs inflicted on the Punjab by the former Government. If any "injustice" or "injury" has been done to Englishmen and Englishwomen by the appointment, it is done to their false sense of prestige as a "ruling race." We are free to confess that real and serious damage has been done to this fetish and that the punishment is richly deserved and will do immense good to its votaries in the end.

"Justice Above All."

If Lord Reading approaches his task in India in the same spirit of reverence for Justice as has characterised his career during the last few years and as he dilated on at the gathering of Indian students in London, we may assure his lordship that he will be laying the foundations of ever-lasting gratitude on the part of our countrymen towards him. India has been crying all these decades of British rule for one thing more than any other and that is Justice—bare Justice, which has been denied her, amidst the plentiful shower of sham liberty, and lip-deep sympathy. India demands justice for the legitimate aspirations of her people and for the many grievous wrongs inflicted on them and she demands this justice above all the "gifts" which Britain can give. If Lord Reading realises truly, as he says, that the desire for justice is as strong in this country as it is in his country, he should leave no time, after arrival in this country, in redressing the balance in this respect and teaching his countrymen here to talk less of the "boons" of liberty, education, railways, and so on they have conferred on India than of the need of meting out justice impartially as between Englishmen and Indians. It is the glaring and repeated failure of Lord Reading's countrymen in India to do justice to the people of this country, that has dried up every trace of the confidence of the latter in the professions of sympathy, liberality and impartiality of English statesmen and the bureaucracy here. Whether Lord Reading will be able to materialise the high hopes he entertains in respect of his task in India, is difficult to tell. The outlook is none too favourable. Yet, we wish him every success in the endeavour. But it is necessary to tell him this that the justice India demands is justice pure and simple and not what others call justice. And this justice must include liberty. For, as Lord Reading truly says, "he could not conceive real justice without real liberty."

Labour and the Salariate.

A correspondent, whose letter we regret we are unable to publish for reasons of space, writes to point out the desirability, in the particular case of the Tramways Union, of the middle-class clerical staff organising themselves and becoming a sub-section of the Union. He touches thus a crucial point in the whole Labour problem of the world to-day. So long as there remains a class of people who, though really in the same position as the manual worker in regard to the employer, side with Capital rather than Labour, either from custom or through snobbishness, the Labour movement will retain a character of class-warfare which is not inherent in its aims, and the Capitalists will see no good reason to capitulate. The fault is not, perhaps, on one side only. The manual workers in most countries cherish some distrust of those who exercise authority over them, and differ from them in education and many habits of life. It is only in the last three years that the Labour Party in England has extended its programme so as to include brain-workers. That is a great advance upon the side of organised Labour; but we still await a corresponding movement on the part of the Salariate (as it is called) or, as our correspondent would call it, "middle class clerical staff," who, as a class of men, appear to be extraordinarily short-sighted and conservative. Entrenched in pride of their superior status, they refuse to see how, essentially, they are in the same position as the workers they are paid to organise, owing to the very fact that they are paid, and hold their posts at the good pleasure of the man who pays them. So they remain co-operators with the Capitalist system instead of taking up their true position, for their class's interest, of leaders and advisers in the Labour camp. The day when the salariate as a whole perceives its true position and stands in with Labour the peaceful triumph of the latter is assured.

India's Cattle Problem.

The Bombay Humanitarian League has done well in just bringing out an attractive little volume bearing on the "Cattle Problem in British India." As the acting President of the League remarks in his "Introduction," the question of cattle preservation has become a living issue, and the volume before us throws light as to how best the problem may be tackled. Closely connected with the question of cattle preservation are, of course, questions of the opening of dairy farms, provision of pastures and the prohibition of the slaughter of cattle, to mention only a few. The preparation of statistics is also of considerable importance, and in all the directions mentioned private enterprise can do far more than Government agencies rapidly to overcome obstacles, to educate public opinion and to create large-scale organisation. In Bombay, private effort is already to the fore, and the value of the propaganda work done by the League cannot be exaggerated. The deterioration and depletion of cattle in this an admittedly agricultural country have at last roused public opinion but unless prompt measures are taken to check the decrease, on the one hand, and to promote conservation, on the other, situation will go from bad to worse.

The Sydenham College.

It is now more than three months since the death of Mr. Anstey of the Sydenham College, and yet no announcement has been made as to his successor. Why is it so? Did we not know Mr. Paranjpye's perspicacity, and were we not sure of his patriotic instincts, we would warn him against the subterfuges in which the Secretariat officials have acquired such unenviable excellence. The responsibilities of office have not, we trust, made Mr. Paranjpye oblivious of the patent fact that, under the present circumstances of the educational ferment in the country, no important post can now be offered to an Englishman, if a suitable Indian can be found and least of all the post of the Principal of a College of Commerce in a city like Bombay. We should not have, perhaps, commented on this subject if a little bird had not whispered into our ears that the Director of Public Instruction is contemplating a voyage to England in search of a candidate. If there is any truth in the rumour, we protest emphatically against the use of the public funds for sending on deputations high officers on such trivial pretexts. We protest still more against the avoidance of Indians in the selection for a post of national importance. Have the Government tried to find suitable Indians? Can they honestly say that suitable Indians, with better academic qualifications than the late Mr. Anstey had—with as good practical administrative experience and aptitude as could be desired—are not available?

How They Do It.

How company management of some of the railway lines in India goes directly against the interests of the public at large is vividly shown in a significant revelation made in the Legislative Assembly last week. One of the non-official members asked Government to state whether it is a fact that in pursuance of an agreement made between the South Indian Railway Company and the British Indian Steam Navigation Co., the steamships of the latter company do not touch at the subordinate ports of the Tanjore District in order to enable the S. I. Railway Company to carry all the rice traffic of the Tanjore Delta by rail exclusively by their route, while in return for this concession, the B. I. S. N. Co. enjoy the exclusive monopoly of the carriage of hides and skins and certain other articles by their boats at the Madras Port, the S. I. R. Co. for their part undertaking not to touch this traffic at any of their stations in Madras. The member also asked that a copy of this agreement should be laid on the table. The Government reply was as follows:—

There is an agreement, which has existed since 1902, between the South Indian Railway Company, and the British India Steam Navigation Company. Under it the British India steamships do not carry rice to Ceylon from minor Coromandal Coast ports unless there is a surplus which the South Indian Railway cannot carry. The railway rates are fixed at a legal minimum. Under the agreement, the South Indian Railway Company agreed not to divert traffic in hides and skins, originating within 35 miles of Madras, to any other port than Madras. As the agreement in question is a private one between two Companies, the Government cannot place a copy of it on the table without the consent of the contracting parties. This has been asked for and a reply is awaited. The Hon. Member will be advised in due course as to the result of this reference.

That an arrangement so highly detrimental to public interests, should have been tolerated by the Government for the last eighteen years speaks volumes for their concern for the rights and welfare of the public of the Presidency. To the Government of India the fact that two companies, enjoying the monopoly of traffic, make a compact to inconvenience and put to loss the public in the manner above referred to, with a view to mutual profit, does not seem either immoral or strange. Is it because both the companies are British? The Government of India hesitates to interfere because they are "private" companies. But, at least the Railway Company enjoys a monopoly of the land traffic at the hands of Government, is it not the duty of the latter to see that the public are not robbed of their legitimate rights by secret and improper agreements like the above? Conduct such as the S. I. Railway Company has been guilty of makes the case for State management of railways unanswerable.

"SMASH THIS MOVEMENT!"

MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR DEMANDS REPRESSION.

HIS REMEDIES FOR NON-COOPERATION.

A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

We publish below the text of a "Private and Confidential" letter, which is being circulated by the Maharajah of Kolapur among his friends and to those concerned. The Maharajah declares an uncompromising war against the Non-cooperation movement, the principle of which, he says, is gradually taking root in the Indian mind. "Government have up till now used no preventive measures and so this mischievous movement is spreading like wild-fire all over the country." "If Government do not use the military and police to counteract this movement then what is the use of the military and the police?" the Maharajah asks. He proceeds to suggest remedies for combating the movement, the most important of which are the subsidising by Government "more preferably by Indian States" of "some influential and loyal newspapers," and the Creation of a Non-Brahmin party pledged to fight "the religious bureaucracy of Brahmins" and to educate the public especially the agriculturists, who are prejudiced by the rabid speeches of Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, etc. :—

The principle of Non-Co-operation, as preached by Mr. Gandhi, is gradually taking root in the Indian mind. The programme as chalked out by Mr. Gandhi in the Special Congress at Calcutta, and revised and modified at the annual session of the Congress at Nagpur in December last, is being vigorously carried on all over India. Government have up till now used no preventive measures and so this mischievous movement is spreading like wild-fire all over the country. The student community is being gradually dragged into this movement. In Bombay 500 students have upto this time joined this movement, and their number is gradually on the increase and may swell immensely if no steps are taken in time. Students from the Indian States taking education in various Colleges have also joined this movement. Non-Co-operationists want them to leave colleges and to go about the country preaching Non-Co-operation from village to village, and it is feared that students from Indian States who have joined this movement, might preach this mischievous doctrine in Indian States also. The students are to all intents and purposes under the thumb of the extremists. By the preaching of this mischievous doctrine they will spread disloyalty and disaffection in the minds of the peace-loving peasant population. The raw school-going boys will advise the people not to pay land revenue and this suggestion will most heartily be accepted by the people more especially in parts affected by famine. If Government would use force to collect revenue, of course that will lead to violence and disaffection. The Non-Co-operationists have not as yet touched the Military and the Police, but a time may come when they will spread disloyalty among them and then the rowdy elements being set loose it would lead to anarchy, the very thing that happened in Egypt. Though the Military and the Police are not at present actually touched, they have secured the sympathy of their family members, pensioners and their friends and have therefore indirectly secured their sympathy to their cause. Perhaps they might not touch the Military and the Police directly because they do not want to take the responsibility. When they have got irresponsible bodies of non-co-operationists at their disposal, they may not probably care to influence the Military and the Police. To be a Gandhi is a very easy thing at present, and men without money or reputation can play the part of Gandhi as their position is safe. If Government do not mean to use the Military and the Police to counteract the movement, then what is the use of the Military and the Police? The army of its own accord cannot fight or force people by using repressive measures. The Police have nothing to do but to play the part of spectators and send reports to the Military and the Police are ineffective to fight against Non-Co-operation. The situation is grave having an ominous outlook. If the situation is not properly handled, it might, it is feared, lead to disastrous results. The non-co-operationists are preaching boycott of the Duke of Connaught wherever His Royal Highness is paying an official visit. If is feared, the same mischief will be played when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales comes here to pay a royal visit. If two or three years are allowed to pass, the movement which has just taken root will grow into a full grown tree and then it will be impossible to eradicate it. So a party must be formed which will counteract this movement. Persons fit for this purpose are the agriculturists, Jahagirdars, and Inamdars who having landed property, understand properly their own responsibility. If Government will try to form a party of these persons and with their help try to counteract this mischievous movement, they will succeed; but if they mean to fight their own battle single-handed, they will be nowhere. By forming our own party, we shall educate the people to respect their own rights and out of gratitude they will stand firm by Government. Up till now Non-Co-operation has not spread among the ryots and before that, steps should be taken to put a stop to this movement. It is not too late as yet. I have just received a letter from Lord Sydenham and he also agrees to my suggestion. If Government wanted to use repressive measures, they ought to have done so long before this movement had taken root. During the time of Lord Sydenham, when Tilak was preaching sedition in 1907, I tried my best to counteract his movement with the consent and co-operation of the then Resident and Government. In such matters what is required, is legal support and sympathy from Government, which I fortunately had at that time. If my services are needed, I am not afraid to work. What power Mr. Gandhi is wielding at present over the Indian populace was wielded by Tilak in 1907. A short time back it would have been very easy to do away with the influence of Gandhi, now it is not very difficult to do the same if Government and the people work in the proper way. I am not in touch with the present politics, still from my former experience in political matters, I can safely say that the present situation has not gone out of hand if proper methods are timely used. The extremists are more especially Brahmins and they are all educated and intelligent. They have of late secured the sympathies of the mercantile communities to their cause, so they have lot of funds at their disposal. While the non-Brahmins though equally competent cannot face them owing to their poverty. The non-Brahmins who have shed their blood in the recent war have stood the test of loyalty, while the Brahmins who are howling for "Swaraj" at present did not only withhold help but tried to put obstacles in the way of Government. Taking this conduct of the ungrateful Brahmins into consideration I came to the conclusion that unless communal representation is given to backward communities, there is no bright prospect for the backward classes. But nobody took any notice of these classes and it is on account of the Non-Coperation movement that the backward communities got a chance in the recent Council elections. I shall take a few instances from these elections. Mr. Kirtiwanrao Nimbalkar is a very able man, a Maharatha of very high class, still he is so very poor that he cannot make both ends meet. The same is the case of all other non-Brahmin Councillors, Messrs. Shamrao Ligade, Vad, Vichare, Panditappa Chikodi and many others. Some of them are so very poor that they have not an income of Rs. 10 a month. These people are staunch loyalists and the extremists have left no stone unturned to win them over to their side, by giving them promises that the social ban which separates them from the Brahmins would be removed.

"SUBSIDISE NEWSPAPERS."

I have been trying in my humble way for the uplift of the backward classes since the time of Sir William Lee-Warner and Lord Harris and this my policy was in full swing during the time of Lord Sydenham For this very reason the Brahmins hate me. I have suffered very much on that account but I look upon the elevation of the backward classes and doing loyal service of the British Raj as the mission of my life. The common people being illiterate and ignorant, are very easily led away by these wily extremists. In order therefore to give them an exact idea of the present situation the starting of loyalist newspapers, Boarding Houses or Hostels, Cinemas, Dramatic performances suited to the education and caste of the masses and Jalasas (Musical lectures to the peasants by men of their own community) is the proper remedy, and with this object in view I have so long supported almost all such news-papers and movements. Now they are in a position to stand upon their own legs. The news-paper campaign is a modern weapon and it plays an important part in giving shape to public opinion. So in my humble opinion, it is necessary that some influencial and loyal news papers should be subsidised by Government more preferably by Indian States. Without subsidy, it is impossible for a loyalist newspaper to pull on as the taste of the general public has so much degenerated that they do not generally like what is written in favour of Government whether it be right or wrong. Such mischief-mongers in my state had spread wild rumours that beef was freely used in my Camp at Rajaputwadi and that it was mixed with mutton at the local market and that I overlooked it. The next stage was the publication of the letter in the "Vidyavilas" a paper edited by a Brahmin in my State. This paper is the organ of the Rajaramian Club and the Deval Club. The purport of that letter was that some busy-body threw a piece of mutton intentionally in the house of a Brahmin. These two Clubs are most-

(Continued on page 10.)

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

GERMAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO ANNOUNCE ALLIES' DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 2.

A large silent crowd assembled at Victoria to witness the arrival of the German delegation to the momentous Reparation Conference. The full personnel of the German Embassy headed by the German Ambassador met the delegates. German thoroughness is illustrated by the fact that the delegates have brought their own electricians and mechanics to instal extra telephones and other business requisites.

The first meeting at which the Germans will state their case will be held at midday in the dining room of Lancaster House, formerly Stafford House. The British, French, Japanese, Italian, and Belgian representatives will attend. The Allies will later on consider Von Simons' statement. Mr. Lloyd George, who by that time will be in possession of Marshal Foch and President Wilson's report, definitely outlining what is to be done, if it is found necessary to carry out the sanctions, will announce the Allies' decision with regard to the counter-proposals on the resumption of the Conference at St. James' Palace to-morrow.

JURISDICTION OF MIDDLE-EAST DEPARTMENT.

EGYPT, SUDAN AND HEDJAZ TO REMAIN UNDER FOREIGN OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons replying to questions with regard to the jurisdiction of the Middle East Department Mr. Lloyd George declared that Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Hedjaz would remain under the Foreign Office. The India Office would no longer have a footing in Arabia and Aden.

NEW OUTWARD COTTON RATES.

SIR R. HORNE TO ENQUIRE AS TO DISCRIMINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons at question time Sir Robert Horne said he would communicate with the British shipowners concerned with regard to the allegation that they were discriminating against the producers of cotton manufactures in England by the new outward rates, for instance ninety-five shillings per ton from Liverpool to India compared with forty-five shillings per ton from Antwerp to India.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb 28.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 2.

A message from Porters (Indiana) states that thirty to forty have been killed and many injured in a collision between two trains belonging to the New York Central Railway and the Michigan Central Railway.

STEAMER COLLISION OFF PANAMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., March 2.

Washington.—One killed and fifteen missing is the result of a collision between the steamer Steel Monitor and the United States destroyer Wolsey off Panama. The Wolsey sank but the accompany destroyers saved most of her crew.

DELHI F[illegible]ERAL CASE.

TWO CONVICTED: 2 ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

Mr. Shuttleworth, the Additional Magistrate, pronounced judgment in what is known as the Delhi Funeral Boycott Case to-day, sentencing the accused No. 1 M. Abdulla and accused No. 3 S. Aziz Hasan each to three months' imprisonment under Section 143, I. P. C. the sentences to run con-currently. Accused No. 2, S. Mohmad Ishak and No. 4, S. Arif Hussain were acquitted of the charges.

The Magistrate further directed accused No. 1 and 3 that on the expiry of their above sentence they shall under Section 106 Cr. P. C. execute a bond with one surety for Rs. 500 for one year, in default to under go one year's simple imprisonment.

Under the auspices of the Vandangara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a religious and instructive Cinema show has been arranged at Majestic Cinema, on Maha-shivratri Monday next (from 1 p.m.) for the benefit of Vadnagra Nagar community. Applications for tickets and particulars, may be made to the Secretary of the Mandal at Panalal Terraces.

POLITICAL IDEALISM.

LORD READING'S EXPOSITION.

"JUSTICE STANDS SUPREME."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 2.

A large gathering of Indian students this evening cordially welcomed Lord Reading, at the Indian Students' Hostel of the Y.M.C.A. Principal Garvie lectured on "Political Idealism" after which in response to the students' calls Lord Reading spoke. He declared that the political idealists who had most influenced him were Gladstone, Morley and Campbell-Bannerman. Political idealism found modern expression in the re-interpretation of the French watchword, namely "Liberty, Justice and Love." There could be no justice without love. As Lord Chief Justice, justice appealed to him. Love meant power to put oneself in other sinners' position. Lord Reading declared that to him in political idealism justice stood supreme. (Cheers.) He placed justice even above so sacred a word as liberty, because he could not conceive real justice without real liberty. (Cheers.)

HIS IDEAL.

In his preparations for the new life on which he was about to start he had it deeply impressed on his mind that human nature, sympathy and understanding were the same throughout the world. The desire for justice seemed as strong in a community thousands of miles away, as it was in England. His notion of political idealism had always been that one should set oneself a great ideal, the nobler the better, and then work by practical politics to attempt to attain not perhaps the whole ideal because that was not for any human being in a generation but at any rate a part of the ideal.

ENQUIRY ABOUT LALA HARAKISHEN LAL.

LORD AMPTHILL ON SPEAKER'S RULING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 2.

In a letter to the "Morning Post" Lord Ampthill says that if the ruling of the Speaker in the House of Commons on February 23rd, silencing legit mate enquiry with regard to Lala Harkishen Lal be upheld by Mr. Lowther's successors, it will mean that no injustice or injury inflicted upon Englishmen or Englishwomen in India may form the subject of the enquiry in the Commons, if it be an act of an Indian minister or Indian Provincial Assembly. If that were to be the effect of Home Rule in India, it would be far better that India should at once be regarded as foreign country for there is no prohobition against parliamentary interpellation with regard to the acts of the rulers and the parliaments of foreign countries when they affect British honour or interests.

PARDON TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PREMIER ON VICEROY'S PREROGATIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Mar. 2.

Answering a question whether the Premier would take steps to ensure that the power to pardon political offenders in India would be reserved for the King in order that the assurances given to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State would not be nullified by the Viceroy without the approval of the Imperial Government, Mr Lloyd George pointed out that the prerogative had been vested with the Governor-General since 1914 and there was no reason for making a change.

APPROVED SETTLERS OVERSEAS.

PASSAGE VOUCHERS GIVEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 2.

In the House of Commons at question time Col. Amery said that the following ex-service men and women and their dependents had received passage vouchers as approved settlers under the Overseas Settlement Scheme up to January 31st:—

Canada 16,776; Australia 12,912; New Zealand 7,889; South Africa 3,277; Newfoundland 43; Rhodesia 376; Kenya 526; and elsewhere in the Empire 781.

Most of these people were already en route except to New Zealand where the shipping situation was difficult.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S DEBENTURES.

BRITISH HOLDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Mar. 2.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government held five million ordinary, a thousand preferred and 199 thousand debentures in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and there was no intention of disposing of any of these.

DHARWAR FOREST COLLEGE.

PROTEST AGAINST ERECTION OF "COSTLY BUILDINGS".

REVISION OF TALATIS' PAY AGREED TO.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday morning was occupied in the discussion of the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs proposed for the revision of the Talatis in the Presidency who are undoubtedly poorly paid. Rao Saheb Hiralal Desai who had moved for the omission of the item put forward the argument of economy in a year when there was a deficit budget, but the members who supported the motion were not actuated by that feeling. Mr. Chongule and other members of his way of thinking, thought it was another dole to the Brahmins. Mr. Bole followed suit, but it was too much for the Council and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah—who is not a Brahmin—drew the attention of the President to the turn the discussion had taken, and the President administered a dignified rebuke to the members who wished to introduce non-Brahmin spirit in the Council. The President hoped that the Council itself would show by its demeanour that it did not care for such tactics. Mr. Rothfeld and Mr. Chitale both made impassioned speeches pleading that the poor hard worked public servants should get a living wage. In the division lobby the result was decided in favour of the underpaid talatis. The afternoon meeting was for the most part devoted to the question of the Forest College which the Government proposed having at Dharwar. It was stated that some amount had already been spent, and if the additional sum was not now sanctioned it would mean throwing away that amount. Sir G. Curtis said only in the Bombay Presidency was Forest a "transferred" subject and the very first thing they had done was to cut down the expenditure on that very department. He pleaded for a continuity of policy. But Mr. Chitale's appeal that the money should not be spent on bricks and mortar and costly palatial buildings went home, and Mr. Mehta, the Minister in charge, assured the Council that he would see that the money was not wasted in that manner. This soothed the feelings of the Council, and they agreed to the amount being granted. Other wise, in the absence of an assurance, the Council would certainly have rejected the provision from the Budget.

The President announced in the morning that H. E. the Governor had approved of the election of Rao Sahib Harilal as Deputy President of the Council and this was received with due amount of cheering.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The President announced that the Governor had approved of the election of Rao Sahib Harilal Desai as Deputy President of the Council.

REVISION OF TALATIS PAY.

The Council then proceeded with the discussion on Rao Saheb Harilal's motion for the dropping out of the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for revision of talatis' pay. This was under Land Revenue.

Mr. Chougale said the strikes were due to political reasons and he made references to the caste distinctions.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld said it was impossible for a man to live on Rs. 25 whatever his class and whatever his position. The line of discussion taken up by the Council was unworthy of them. He was surprised that Mr. Harilal should enunciate a proposition of this sort. Did they expect a talati with his family to live on a wage on which even an ascetic Brahmin could hardly live. They must be paid an adequate wage.

Mr. I. S. Haji said after hearing Mr. Rothfeld he had come to the conclusion that the increase was necessary. He scouted the suggestion that the strike was due to political causes, it was the duty of Government to pay a living wage.

Mr. S. K. Bole said they would be setting a bad example if they gave an increase simply because the talatis had struck work. He then made a reference to classes.

POINT OF ORDER.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola rose to a point of order, and said class considerations had been brought into the discussion, and it was suggested that a member was going to support or oppose on class considerations.

The President said it was not for him to dictate to the House, but the Revenue Member had drawn his attention to the fact that in some speeches references had been made to class considerations and feelings. Whenever any reference were made which were likely to rouse class prejudices he hoped the Council itself would show its disapproval in an unmistakable manner, without requiring his interference.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri opposed the motion, as the men did a great deal of extra work during famine times. Their work was of a very important nature and they deserved the increase.

INSIST ON EFFICIENCY.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said they must appreciate the point of view put forward by Mr. Rothfeld, that they must insist on efficiency and efficiency alone in all their public services. The talatis were at the base of all their reforms, namely, the village communities. If they were actuated by any other feeling than that of economy then the responsibility which was on the shoulders of the House would vanish for ever. He asked whether they considered the present scale of Rs. 20 was enough to maintain the talatis when grain was sold at 10 lbs. per rupee. If they thought so, then he would say that they were stone-hearted. They must try to do justice by humanity before everything.

Mr. P. R. Cadell opposed the motion. He said Government had no right to keep a class of servants on such a low wage and Government's hands must be clean in this matter. The intelligence of these men had increased considerably, and they deserved the increase.

TALATIS—"FOUNDATION OF REVENUE SUPERSTRUCTURE."

Mr. F. G. Pratt, opposing the motion said it would be most unfortunate to disappoint the talatis after rousing their hopes. Some degree of heat was raised in the Council on account of the talatis going on strike but it was only a few that had struck work. When assured that they would get an increase most of them had returned to work and only a few went out, and it would be unfortunate now to disappoint them. Talatis were the foundation on which their whole revenue superstructure was built. In a year like this they had enormous work to do and there was also the census work before them.

Mr. Bullocke at this stage moved that the question now be put.

Mr. Harilal Desai, in replying said he was not against the revision, but the scheme was only in embryo and in a year of this character it would not be proper to vote for such a large sum. He only asked that the question be postponed to the next year.

Sir Ibrahim said up to September 1920 the grade of talatis in the Northern Division was Rs. 12/20; in September last this was revised to Rs. 21/30. Similar increases were made in other divisions, but the talatis were not satisfied and they gave a striking evidence of their dissatisfaction. Reports were thereupon asked for from the Commissioner. If the Council thought that the present wage was a living wage then they could reject the grant, but if they thought it was not, then it was their duty to pay an adequate wage to those public servants. That was the issue.

The motion was then put to vote and the President declared that the motion was lost. Thereupon, Mr. Chowgale asked for a division and the result of it was that 35 members voted for and 52 voted against and the motion was lost. Then the revenue head for Rs. 12,448,000 was voted as amended by the Council.

EXCISE.

The discussion on Excise was then taken up. The total demand under this head was Rs. 25,37,000.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Mehta said Government were determined to combat the liquor evil and they were going to do that by taxing the foreign liquor. The liquor evil was bad for the employer as well as for the community. Therefore it was necessary to attack it on all sides, and he hoped that the Council would assist the Government in this. It had always been the policy of Government to check the consumption of liquor, and direct action was therefore necessary. It was not their duty to exploit the weakness of the people for the purpose of raising their revenue.

One member asked what steps Government intended to take for decreasing the revenue; so far they had informed them of the measures taken for not increasing the revenue.

Mr. Mehta said it was always the policy of Government to discourage the drink evil.

Rao Sahib D. P. Desai then moved that the provision of Rs. 12,857 for the reorganisation of the establishment of the Salt and Excise Department in Sindh be omitted.

After some discussion the Minister in charge said he was not going to press for the item, but would bring it again in the supplementary budget. The demand was withdrawn and the amended demand under Excise was granted by the Council and it amounted to Rs. 224,163,000.

The total demand for Stamps was also granted by the Council.

DHARWAR FOREST COLLEGE.

When the head, "Forest", was taken up, Rao Bahadur Garud moved the omission of a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for a Forest College at Dharwar for the training of Rangers.

Mr. Garud said in a year when they had a huge deficit budget, they must look at these items with a magnifying glass.

Mr. V. R. Gupte said they should reject the scheme in a year of scarcity. The school would train only a few rangers for the Government and he asked why Government did not open up agricultural and medical schools for training the people. It was a mere waste of money to give such a grant when they had no money.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said a proposal like that was economy run mad. They had already spent a lakh and if they did not sanction the amount the work would have to stop. That would mean that the money already spent by them would be thrown away.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said the Forest College had been lodged in the Vernacular Training College which was only a temporary arrangement. When two institutions

(Continued on next page.)

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S WILL.

PRINCELY ENDOWMENTS.

10 LAKHS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March. 1.

The Will of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose was opened this evening, after five. The property left by him being mainly in stocks and shares, it is difficult to estimate its total value, but the bulk of it he has given for benefactions as follows:—

To Calcutta University, 2½ lakhs to be given within one year for the institution of travelling lecturers for advancement of agriculture and cognate subjects according to a scheme drawn up by him.

For his village school, Rs. 150,000 and all his books except law books.

An endowment of Rs. 50,000 and some landed property for God Shiva in his village.

After making provision for legacies to relatives and dependants, to the National Council of Education, the residue of his property to the value of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 lakhs.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.

PREVERSION OF FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The expected has happened. The Anglo-Indian press has left no stone unturned to describe by words or pictures that the reception given to the Duke was "wonderful" "splendid," etc. Sir, nobody can quarrel with such papers for the views they may hold or propagate among their readers with regard to the Duke's visit. But it certainly makes one's blood boil to find the gross preversion of facts in the pages of these sheets. As an instance I may cite the example of your morning contemporary—"Times of India," in publishing misleading pictures in the weekly illustrated issue of 23rd February. On the very first page we find a photograph of Chandni Chowk and Clock Tower, perhaps suggesting that the visit of the Duke was to this place. Whereas everybody knows that this very spot was the scene of complete hartal on certain days, expressing its mourning over the wrongs committed on that very spot on the 30th of March, 1919. Then again we find a glazed picture of the H. R. H. in a six horse carriage; driving through the city." If the "Times" would care to read the detailed programme it will find that the Duke never entered the city. Moreover, even its own photographer has not been wise enough in taking the position for his camera. For we do see a single soul witnessing the Royal carriage and its occupants. Comments are superfluous.—Yours, etc.,

JAGDISH PRASAD.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

"AN UNSCRUPULOUS AGITATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the article from "Pearsons Weekly" qsoted in extenso in your leader of yesterday contains some serious mis-statements with reference to the salaries of the Indian Civil Service, I hope you will see fit to publish the following:—

The writer in "Pearson's Weekly" reckons the sterling values of I. C. S. salaries at 2 shillings to the rupee, and, with the help of a little timely exaggeration, gets together some sufficiently striking results to fill a column with tolerably sensational matter. He admits that exchange may fall below 2 shillings, but alleges that "the Indian Civil Servant is independent of such fluctuations, being guaranteed a fixed rate of exchange." This is totally untrue. The Indian Civil Service never had the privilege of remitting a single pie home at more than one-and-six pence. When their pay was improved in December, 1919, even the small concession enjoyed by them up till then was withdrawn, and they are as dependent upon exchange fluctuations as any one else.

This mistake vitiates all the writer's figures from beginning to end, and they ought to be contradicted. Every one of them is in excess of the reality by no less than 50 per cent. even if the sterling value of the rupee be reckoned at one-and-four pence, and who will dare to say that the rupee will remain permanently higher than one-and-four pence?

Even if allowance be made for this 50 per cent. error, nearly every statement made in the article is an exaggeration. I will not enter into an analysis of the accuracy of the headline "£1,600 a year at thirty," or of the statement that the pay of the I. C. S. has been raised by 50 per cent. The latter figure would perhaps be more nearly accurate if applied to the pay of the Bombay postman.

If any one was anxious in 1914 to see the value of the emoluments of the I. C. S. reduced, he has seen his wish realised. Prices have risen nearly 100 per cent, while the salaries of the I. C. S. have been raised by something nearer to 25 than to 50 per cent. It is open to any one to hold that the service is still over paid. But it is not open to any honest person to publish foolish inaccuracies on the subject, and I feel sure that you will therefore correct the statements to which you have given publicity.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CIVIL SERVANT.

Bombay, March 1.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

DISCUSSION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

At the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer (Madras) moved for leave to introduce a bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in Madras city.

The Bill was introduced without opposition.

TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Joshi then moved that a Governor-General in Council should take steps to introduce, at an early date, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as might be necessary for the registration of trade unions, and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for bona-fide trade union activities. He said that in this matter they must follow the example of England. The status of trade union and its officials must be fixed in the eyes of law. Then there was the question of civil liability. According to the Civil Procedure Code an injunction could be issued against persons who broke a contract and also against those who induced them to break contract. He referred to the case of Mr. B. P. Wadia and the Buckingham M'll case in Madras, and the fact that injunction was issued against him by the judge and said that this showed that trade unionists were not free from civil liabilities. It was alleged in that case that Mr. Wadia's activities were actuated by malice. A strike necessarily involved injury to employers, and it was very easy for a judge to say that there was malice. This charge was all the greater against Mr. Wadia on account of the fact that he was a politician. The speaker did not know who was not a politician. If any one gave votes at an election, he was a politician and if any was a member of this Assembly he was also a politician. Any way there was the Madras case, in which an injunction was issued against a trade union official. It was necessary that they should consider the osition of a trade unionist in the eyes of law very carefully, and afford him the same protection which was afforded to him in England.

ENGLISH LAW NOT PRACTICABLE IN INDIA.

Sir Thomas Holland, on behalf of Government said that every member of the house, including employers would be willing to vote with Mr. Joshi up to certain distance. Trade unions were inevitable and every one muts help them, if conducted on healthy lines. But he asked where were the trade unions to be registered. Mr. Joshi had quoted the English Law for legislation of trade unions in India, but Sir Thomas Holland pointed out that English law was not practicable in India and further he wondered if that law would be accepted by Parliament itself if it was put there again to-day.

Sir Logie Watson said that he was willing to withdraw his proposed amendment, if Mr. Joshi would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Pickford, Calcutta, said that under conditions existing in India, the measure suggested was inadvisable. He strongly opposed the resolution, as being too wide and premature.

Mr. Kab'ruddin Ahmad also opposed the resolution.

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mukerjee moved an amendment for the deletion of words "from civil and criminal liability for bona-fide trade union activities." He said that unless his amendment was accepted, law and order in the country would be destroyed.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting Mr. Joshi's motion emphasised on the word "bona-fide" and wondered how Mr. Mukerjee would have lost sight of it. There was, therefore, not much difference between Mr. Joshi and Mr. Mukerjee.

After Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had spoken, Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmaniya in a short speech urged that Government having accepted the principle of Mr. Joshi's resolution, no harm would be done if necessary enquiries were made with a view to legislation.

Khan Bahadur Wajid Husain also spoke Sir Thomas Holland agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas that if they threw out the resolution there would be discontent. He would, therefore, accept the resolution if Mr. Joshi would agree to insert words "as soon as practicable" in place of the words "at an early date." He would accept the first part of the resolution. Mr Joshi accepted the amendment suggested.

Sir Thomas Holland then pointed out the practical difficulties of accepting of the latter part of resolution and asked if Mr. Joshi would also accept the deletion of the words "and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for bona-fide trade union activities" and the insertion of the words "union" for "unionists" just before the words deleted.

The resolution as amended read as follows:—That the Governor-General in Council should take steps to introduce as soon as practicable in the Indian Legislature such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unions.

Mr. Joshi accepted the amended resolution which was carried. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

DELHI, March 2.

In the Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Assembly, further discusion on Dr. Nandlal's resolution urging the appointment of a committee to enquire into the Frontier raids was resumed. After Dr. Nandlal had spoke Dr. Sapru said he thought the appointment of a committee at the present juncture might lead to possible complications on the Frontier.

Several members addressed the House and the resolution on being put to vote was lost by a large majority.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Dr. Nandlal then moved for prohibition of legislation of export of cows bullocks and buffaloes from British India to any foreign countries.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramanya said he had no objection to the export of unserviceable bullocks, but he urged that there should be no export of serviceable ones He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. Sarma assured the House that there was no cause for alarm. The amendment of Mr. Subramanyam was put to vote and lost.

Mr. B. V. Raju moved an amendment to the effect that Government should prohibit the export of good breeds of cattle from British India to and from foreign countries the Government was satisfied that India had enough and to spare.

Mr. Sarma said he would accept the amendment if Mr. Raja would agree to a modification to the effect of the prohibition of export till Government was satisfied that stocks of such breeds were being unduly depleted.

Mr. Raju having accepted the modification the resolution, as further amended, was put and carried.

Another subject discussed at the Assembly was about the resolution of Rai Jadunath Majumdar Bahadur about granting equality in status and allowances to the members of both the Houses of Indian Legislatures.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

STRIKES STILL CONTINUE.

No further disturbance is reported from Sewri after the one that took place on Sunday last. After the fracas, the strikers have been advised by their leaders not to collect as they used to do formerly, near the Mackenzie's Saw Mill and in consequence of that advice no strikers assembled there for the last two days and there were no more conflicts with the Pathan hirelings.

It is understood that the authorities of the Mill have employed a few new hands in place of the strikers and that about thirty of the strikers also have turned "black legs."

The strike of the petrol workers is going on without any change and the retail price of kerosine oil, is daily soaring higher.

WALLACE FLOUR MILL STRIKE.

ALLEGED SWEATING OF JUVENILE LABOUR

The Trade Union Congress publicity Bureau writes as under:—

A strike of the employees of the Wallace Flour Mill is going on for the last ten days, the attention of the public is drawn to the fact that men and even boys of 13 and 14 are made to work for 13 hours a day, for a paltry wage. A letter requesting a redress of their grievances to the Manager, Mr. H. Gardner, has evoked the brutal reply demanding unconditional surrender on the part of men. Comment is unnecessary."

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

There is no any change in the situation of the Sewri strikes. The petrol-workers are still holding firm, though about thirty men of the Mackenzie Saw Mill returned to work the day before yesterday. The strikers do not now-a-days collect near the Saw Mill and there was no further disturbance yesterday.

B. J. P. CHARITABLE INSTITUTE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution was held yesterday at the Hall of the Institute at Queens Road, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd presiding.

Mr. H. P. Mody read the report of the Trustees of the Institute, for the period beginning from its inception to the present day

Departments.—There are on the rolls 400 pupils divided into four departments, viz. (1) the Primary School, (2) the Middle School, (3) the Commercial High School, and (4) the Commercial College. Drawing is a compulsory subject in the Primary and Secondary Departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

After the audience was treated to some recitations by the students of the Institute his Excellency gave away the prizes to the pupils of the school and the College of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency after the distribution of prizes said:

Mr. Rustomji Jeejeebhoy and Trustees of this Institution.

I have listened with great interest to the report of the history and needs, the aims and objects of your schools. It seems to me that yours is eminently a case where the requirements upon which Government make their grants-in-aid conditional are fulfilled, and I can assure you that Government will be prepared, if you submit an application for an increased grant-in-aid through the Director of Public Instruction, to consider it sympathetically so far as funds permit. I give you this assurance, of course, in the confident hope that the Parsee community will continue to follow the magnificent example of the founder of this Trust and its other benefactors and contribute generously to the support of the various funds upon which the Trust depends.

In regard also to the request made in your report for contributions to a Provident Fund for your teachers, I am in a position to tell you that the question of contributing to Provident Funds for the teachers of aided institutions in general is under the consideration of Government, and I very much hope that the result will prove satisfactory to you.

I hope the time is coming when more and more men of independent means will come forward and devote their whole time to public work, to the good of the city and the furtherance of its great interests.

Gentlemen, it has given me great pleasure to take part in this prize distribution and I tender my warm thanks to those who provided us with the excellent entertainment that opened the proceedings.

In conclusion let me give you Lady Lloyd's message of regret that she was unable to be present here to-day, and let me wish to your Institution the continued success it so well deserves.

Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy then proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. Sir George Lloyd and said:

Ladies and gentlemen,

I consider it a privilege to express on behalf of myself and my Co-trustees as well as on behalf of those assembled here today, our sense of deep gratitude to his Excellency for the readiness with which, in spite of his numerous engagements, he has accepted our invitation to grace today's function with his presence.

At the Patna High Court on Wednesday before the Chief Justice and all the judges references were made to the death of Sir Rash Behari Ghose. (A. P.).

DHARWAR FOREST COLLEGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

got jammed together there was a certain amount of inconvenience. If they wished to have more primary schools then they must have more teachers and if they required more teachers they should then have more room in the College, and for that purpose the Forest College should have a separate building.

Rao Saheb D. B. Desai also spoke for the motion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they were already committed to the expenditure, and there was no other recourse left open to them than to vote for the amount. Even if they voted the sum they might find at the end of the year that Government had not been able to spend the amount.

Rao Bahadur Sathe said only after a great deal of insistence in the last Council that the College has given them. Forest was an important industry and they should develope it as much as possible.

NO COSTLY BUILDINGS NEEDED.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said a large amount of money was invested in bricks and mortar and he objected to that policy. He admitted the advisability, the desirability and the necessity of a college, and he was convinced of it; that they wanted forest revenue, they were also convinced. The practical issue for their consideration was this: Were they going to favour a policy of putting up coddly buildings which were not required by the wants and habits of the people? People did not like to have costly buildings of such a type, as they did not require them. They should only put up such buildings as were commensurate with the habits and wants of the people. They would oppose such luxuries which were costly luxuries.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai entirely agreed with the views of the previous speaker. They must pause and consider before putting up such costly buildings. It was all very well for the Bombay people, who had only to wait for their money to get it, to spend large sums in big buildings but they who came from the mofussil and who contributed most money to the Government objected to the policy of such costly buildings.

Mr. Chikkodi opposed the motion.

Mr. Kambli supported the motion and said they should not spend money on large buildings which were not required by them.

Sir G. S. Curtis said only in the Bombay Presidency Forests was a "transferred" subject, and the first thing that the Council had done was to cut down the expenditure. It was not a proper practice to upset the arrangements made by a previous Council, and he hoped they would grant the money required.

Mr. E. M. Proes said the building was of a simple kind, and it was only a plain structure. It paid them to have good strong buildings, as they did not require repairs. They did not require elaborate structures in such mofussil places, and he hoped they would sanction the amount.

A CRYING NEED.

Mr. P. N. Adhav opposed the motion He said such a college was badly required for the training of students, as people were crying for it since many years.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi said they were not told how far the buildings had progressed, and he wished for that information.

Mr. Trivedi appealed to the Minister in charge to state whether the estimate for the building could not be cut down, as it had been sanctioned by the old Council. What he wanted was only a cheaper building.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said they could not go back on the scheme. He, however, demurred to the proposition laid down by Sir G. Curtis that because their predecessors had passed the estimates they should not object to the expense. Did he mean to say that they were to be responsible for the sins of their predecessors, and that two wrongs make one right?

Rao Bahadur Kale said it would be futile to oppose the motion as they had to accept and follow a continuity in their policy.

The closure was put at this stage, and Mr. Garud was called upon to reply.

Mr. Garud said they were not employing a very large number of rangers and a college was not necessary.

Mr. Mehta said the rangers were promoted to the Provincial Service and it was the desire of the Council that more Indians should be employed in higher services. He assured the Council that he was not going to spend the money on a costly building. He hoped the Council would pass the item.

The item was accepted and the Council then adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Special Representative.)

Wednesday, March 2.

To-day's session of the Council has been productive of some very useful debate, and has brought to light the fact that there is at times a remarkable difference in the points of view of the member accustomed to the amenities and comforts of life in Bombay and the member who hails from the mofussil. The addition of a few thousands to an item does not mean much to the Bombay men, but the mofussil members watch with the zealous eye of the anti-waste enthusiast upon any increase in the expenditure particularly in building grants and officers' allowances. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai now occupies an official position near the Secretary to the Council, the announcement having been made this morning that H. E. the Governor had ratified his election by the Council to its Deputy Presidentship. The Rao Saheb is a tough debater, and when the vote upon the head Forests came to be taken one noticed that he had proposals for retrenchment regarding no less than sixty-nine items. However when the matter came up the President gave a chance to Mr. Garud to move for the deletion of the first item the Rao Saheb had put down the expenditure on the proposed Forest College at Dharwar, and the Council lost an opportunity of witnessing again the dashing skill of its Vice-President.

The Tired Legislators.

The Council spent the whole of the session before the recess discussing the duties, and salaries of the talatis, but the attention of many legislators was being directed by a young enterprising businessman, who is a member of the Council to the fact that they are wasting each time a whole day in debate, and a circular was promptly drawn up, and signatures of several members obtained to it proposing that the President should ask the House to sit from 2-30 p.m. each day. This will leave the businessman in Bombay some time for money-making. It is interesting to find that some members of the Government are in favour of the proposal, but the Director of Public Instruction makes the suggestion that the House should meet from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. only as members have to attend other Committee meetings. There will be some definite announcement from the President in this matter; it is not likely however that the mofussil members will appreciate a proposal which compels them to waste their early afternoons in Bombay instead of getting through the legislative programme quickly and escape into the rural quiet of their homes.

Talatis and Teachers.

The talati and his lot and a comparison of that lot with that of the poor primary teacher occupied the House to-day for a considerable time. The opposition to the additional grant of four lakhs for revising their salaries came from Rao Saheb Desai on the ground that the talati's work was spasmodical, that he had only occasional periods of heavy work. "If you increase the poor teachers' salary by one rupee", he said, "you will have only to spend another 2½ lakhs, and this will produce greater satisfaction." Why waste money on a class of public servants who unlike the teachers have a chance of living on perquisities? Mr. Bole thought that instead of spending additional money on the talatis, let it be spent on educating the masses, but the talati found his supporters among his European masters. Mr. Rothfeld and the two Divisional Commissioners, Messrs. Pratt and Caddell, spoke warmly in support of the revision of the talatis' salaries, Mr. Caddell is a member of the House, in whom it shows a particular interest, and it was remarkable how this morning he enjoyed the splendid isolation of a whole bench to himself, the only other occupant of it, an Indian, promptly going over to another presumably to leave plenty of room for the oratorical efforts of the Commissioner for the Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Chitale.

By far the best speech of the day on this question, as also on another matter which came up after the recess was that of the member from Ahmednagar, Rao Bahadur Chitale. He has a fine voice, and an attractive style of speech and has a habit of bringing a commonsense point of view to bear upon any problem which engages the attention of our Leislative Assembly. Perhaps he has an inordinate love of raising points of order, or of demanding explanations from the members in charge during their speeches, but he shows a knowledge of detail and a patience in assimilating facts which added to his felicity in speech marking him out as a leader in debate. As regards the talatis, he asked one simple question, "Did they or did they not care for efficiency in administration"? If they did, they ought to give the talati—a very important unit in the administration—a living wage. The Council struggled with the problem, and consented to the additional grant after another hour of debate.

Quick Work.

The talatis given their due, discussion on the Land Revenue head was finished, and Mr. C. V. Mehta was beginning a long speech asking for the budgetted grant for Excise, one of the departments under his charge, when the President pulled him up and asked him to make his demand without the long preamble of a speech. So the House settled down to a debate upon the various motions asking for reductions in certain items regarding Excise. The few thousands to be spent on the reorganisation of the Salt and Excise departments in Sindh were vehemently resisted by Mr. Paba Gani, a forceful speaker, who hails from Sukkur, but the House agreed to the grant without a division, and after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. Chikodi to prevent Government from buying a "single draft stamping machine" costing about ten thousand, we came to an important matter, the building of a Forest College at Dharwar. This proposal occupied the attention of the House for a couple of hours, Mr. Chitale proving a staunch opponent of the proposal, and a tenacious inquirer after truth by way of raising points of order. The Forest College at Dharwar is a matter of seven lakhs. One lakh is already spent and the Government case is that they are already committed to this expenditure. Mr. Garud who moved the reduction of the grant thought it extravagant to spend seven lakhs upon a mere building. Mr. Covernton, the Director of Public Instruction, sought to gloss over the extravagance by pointing out that the present Forest class was housed by kind permission of the Education Department in the Training College for men at Dharwar. But why do you want a palatial building, asked Mr. Chitale. For what is in Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai's opinion merely a class for Forest Rangers. The House sanctioned the grant, although there were a number of members opposed to it. Nobody pressed for a division and the House adjourned for another day of fight over the Budget estimates.

LATEST CABLES

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Recd. 2 a.m., March 3.

After a five thousand mile race, from the Southern Oilfields of Mexico, Mr. W. A. Read Principal of Messrs. Monton Read and Company, arrived in time for the hearing of Farrow's Bank Case, which was resumed to-day. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Read said he negotiated with Messrs. Farrows on the basis of 1919 balance sheet which indicated that the bank was solvent. Subsequently, Mr. Crotch suggested that witness should provide 200 thousand as a compensation for the Directors and the Goodwill, and also three hundred thousand for reserve fund. Agreement was signed on August 6th, under which witness should pay 100 thousand to the Directors and the remainder to special reserve. Farrow's compensation was fixed at 25,000 with a yearly salary of 4,000 as the chairman of the Board. Witness subsequently discovered that the Bank's foreign money had been estimated at par value and when he asked Mr. Crotch about this, Mr. Crotch expressed an opinion that the auditors had undoubtedly arranged for it in the Reserve Fund. On November 12th, after further investigations of the Bank's assets, witness informed Mr. Crotch that he was in possession of definite information with regard to the Bank and this information showed that the bank was insolvent. Mr. Crotch replied, proceeded the witness, "The game is up. We have been sitting on this thing for years, hoping against hope. We thought that our troubles had ended when you turned up, instead of which they really began." After that the Board cancelled the agreement of August 6th. Witness, Mr. Crotch and Mr. Farrow held a conference with a view to discovering the method of retrieving the Bank's position, and Mr. Farrow consulted the Secretary and Managing Director of Mr. Barclay's Bank. Mr. Farrow earnestly appealed to witness not to leave the concern. Case was adjourned.

London, March 1—A joint lecture was given to-day by Professor Norlan Collie and Professor Garwood on "Himalayan Exploration". Prof. Norlan Collie said that the Mount Everest Expedition would attack Mountain from the North Side but nothing was known of approach to that side. He considered that trained mountaineers ought to reach summit if last five thousand feet were fairly easy. He thought that Everest might be similar to Mont Blano.

S. OF S. AND PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Recd. 2 a.m., March 3.

Arising out of a question in the House of Commons with regard to the exercise of prerogative pardon in India, Mr. Lloyd George said that Government had considered that it was neither necessary nor desirable to adopt the suggestion of Sir William Davison that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into, and report on the present position of the Secretary of State for India in relation to Parliament, having regard to the changes affected by the Government of India Act, particularly, as to powers of superintendence, direction and control over the State Governor's action.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is understood that Lord Selborne is not able to serve on the Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs. The Chairman will probably be Lord Islington.

Leading Indians in London are giving luncheon to Lord and Lady Reading on March 12th.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Slamy, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nagpur, confirmed on Wednesday his order section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, issued against Dr. Paranjpe.

* * * *

The Cantonement Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of India to revise Cantonment laws and administration, concluded its deliberations at Delhi on 28th February. The report is now being drawn for submission to the Government of India and will take its final shape in due course. Important results are awaited. (A. P.).

* * * *

The Fatehpur Sikri riot case was continued in the court of Thakur Sherakhan Singh, the Deputy Magistrate on Monday. Dal Chand, Sub-Inspector of Police, Fatepur City, deposing said that he was present at the Tagia procession on the day of the Riot. (A. P.).

* * * *

Replying to a telegram from Sir Oarcourt Butler, the Duke of Connaught says:—"I thank you for the kind message of farewell you send on behalf of the United Provinces and for the manner in which you speak of my mission. I leave India to-day with many regrets but with high hopes for the future. May the United Provinces enjoy blessings of peace and prosperity." (A.P.)

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

WAYS AND MEANS CONSIDERED.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

FINANCE MEMBER'S APOLOGIA FOR DEFICIT.

The following is the concluding portion of the Hon. Finance member's speech in presenting the Budget to the India Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last:—

34. There are many Members of the House who will no doubt consider the statement of our revenue position and our proposals for taxation as of primary importance. But I must, in the interests of those who desire to appreciate the whole financial position, detain the House while I refer to our ways and means position and to our capital expenditure. First, as to the current year. Very briefly, the position in the current year, taking the figures on a 2s. basis, is that we anticipated that we would have to meet liabilities, either in India or in England, to the extent of slightly over 46 crores, of which the most important were a railway capital expenditure of 19 crores (after allowing for a gain of 3½ crores from exchange), 19½ crores for repayment of the 1920 War Bonds, and drawings by the provinces upon their balances to the extent of 6 crores. We expected to finance this by drawing on our opening balance to the extent of 12 crores, raising a loan in India of 15 crores, a credit of 10½ crores from the disposal of war stores and another of 8 crores from exchange gains, and various miscellaneous receipts aggregating about 11 crores in all. We hoped that these resources would not only be sufficient, but more than sufficient, to meet the abovementioned liabilities, and that we should be able to reduce our floating debt, in the shape of treasury bills issued to the public, by some 10½ crores.

INCREASED LIABILITIES.

Actually, our liabilities have amounted to 96 crores; our railway capital expenditure has been some 25 crores (owing to the difference in the rate of exchange at which the sterling outlay will now be brought to account), and, further, we have discharged not only the whole of the 1920 War Bonds, but some 9 crores of the 1921 Bonds which were accepted in payment of the 6 per cent. loan issued this year. In addition to what may be called the above more or less normal transactions, we have, however, had to finance from our ways and means resources a heavy loss due to the sales of Reverse Councils. In order to meet the Reverse Councils sold by us, which since the 1st April have amounted to £31 million, the Secretary of State has had to withdraw and realise a large amount of the sterling securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve. These were of course originally valued on a 1s. 4d. basis, and the net result has been a loss of some 17 crores in the course of the current year; added to which, a further loss of 2½ crores resulted from our selling Reverse Councils at a rate above 2s. These and other losses which have resulted from our remittance transactions are at present held in suspense but as I have already mentioned, will sooner or later, except in so far as they may be reduced by a demand for Councils at above 2s., have to be met from revenue. As already stated, the Imperial surplus of 2 crores anticipated in the budget has been converted into a deficit of 11 crores. Even, therefore, with a large increase over the expected loan receipts (30 crores against 15), our resources have fallen considerably short of our requirements, and we have been obliged to resort to the temporary expedient of supplying the gap by a further issue of currency notes backed only by our own securities, viz., treasury bills created *ad hoc*. This issue of unbacked notes has during the current year so far been to the extent of 32 3/4 crores, apart from the issue of 18½ crores made in October last in accordance with the recent Paper Currency Legislation to cover the deficiency in the revaluation to sterling holdings in the Reserve, which does not however affect our ways and means position. On the other hand, I hope that by the end of the year we shall have reduced the amount of treasury bills outstanding in the hands of the public from 43 crores at the beginning of the year to 37½ crores.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

35. Altogether, then, the ways and means operations of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Liabilities.	Crores.
(1) Railway capital outlay (exclusive of exchange)	25.5
(2) Delhi capital outlay (inclusive of exchange)	1.2
(3) Irrigation capital outlay (inclusive of exchange)	.7
(4) Discharge of debt	28.3
(5) Discharge of railway debentures	.5
(6) Imperial deficit	11.1
(7) Discharge of treasury bills issued to the public	5.2
(8) Exchange loss on remittance transactions, gold transactions, etc	23.5
(9) Miscellaneous items	.2
Total	96.2

which have been met as follows:—	
(1) Reduction of cash balances	14.9
(2) Rupee loan in India	29.8
(3) Issue of treasury bills to Paper Currency reserve	32.8
(4) Net receipts from Savings Bank deposits and cash certificates	3.2
(5) Credits under the War Stores suspense accounts	1.1
(6) Provincial surplus	1.4
Total	

The above summary refers of course to our ways and means position as a whole, i.e., in India and England combined, and omits remittance transactions which merely effect the transfer of our balances from India to England, or *vice versa*. As regards our balances in England, I have already referred to the extent to which the Secretary of State has had to draw on the sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve in order to meet our sales of Reverse Councils. The xtent to which he had to have resort to the Currency Reserve was, however, £2 million less than the Reverse Councils and gold purchases for which he had to pay; the remainder, together with his other outgoings, i.e., our ordinary home charges, he has been able to meet by means of his recoveries from the Home Government in respect of our rupee expenditure on their behalf, the total amount of such recoveries during the current year being probably about £53 million.

(B) NEXT YEAR.

PAYMENTS OF WAR BONDS AND PROVINCIAL DRAWINGS.

36. I now turn to our capital liabilities and probable assets for next year. Our first important liability is the discharge of the 1921 war bonds for which we have to find 15 3/4 crores, and there is an undischarged balance of about ¼ crore of the current year's loan for which it is necessary to make provision. Secondly, although under the Reforms Scheme irrigation is entirely a provincial subject, several provinces will need to borrow from us in order to finance the irrigation projects now in progess; some of them have also asked for loans to cover various items of thing here as to the Indian money market *quasi*-capital expenditure. These latter we have been obliged to restrict substantially, but in the net we have undertaken to make provision for loans, including those required for irrigation purposes aggregating a crore and three-quarters. Thirdly, the provinces expect to draw on their balances with us to the extent of 6½ crores. These three liabilities, therefore, amount to 24¼ crores.

RUPEE LOAN.

37. Before I consider our further liabilities such as the amount to be allotted for the railway capital programme, for capital expenditure on New Delhi, and for certain other purposes, it will be convenient if I turn for a moment to the question of what provision we shall enter for our own rupee loan. We are budgeting for a rupee loan in India of 15 crores. I hope that we shall get more, but, as I shall show presently, any such excess should, I think; not be taken into our present calculations, but earmarked for a purpose which I shall mention. As regards the amount we are likely to obtain, I cannot of course say anything here as to the terms which we shall offer. We have to remember that we have been working the Indian money market assiduously for a number of years and have raised sums far beyond the dreams of prewar financiers. We have been enabled to do this, partly as a result of public patriotism and of energetic propaganda during the war itself, and partly, and I think to a greater extent, owing to the very great trade prosperity which the war brought to India. Nevertheless, we have had gradually to advance our rate of interest. In 1914 we were borrowing on a 3½ per cent. basis; we have in successive years had to offer 4 per cent., 5 per cent., 5½ per cent. income-tax free for short-term loans, and in the current year we were obliged to offer 6 per cent. income-tax free. Further, various Provincial Governments will probably be competing with us in the market; one of them indeed has already done so with considerable succes.. I do not wish to strike an undue note of pessimism here, but the House will probably agree that there is an obvious limit to the extent to which we can go on depreciating our credit. We have already suffered considerable loss of money power by the very heavy depreciation in the price of our main securities. Further, we have seen the end of the big trade boom, and there are unmistakable signs of our having alredy entered upon that period of trade depression which always characterises a transition from higher to lower prices. Altogether, I do not think it would be right to expect that we can hope to raise anything like the large sums which we succeeded in raising during several of the war years.

STERLING LOAN

We have, I need hardly say, also turned our attention to the feasibility of raising a sterling loan in the London market. Honourable members are probably aware of the conditions obtaining in England, and will understand the practical difficulties in the way of our raising a substantial sterling loan; nevertheless, we hope the Secretary of State will be able to effect something in this direction, and we are accordingly budgeting for a sterling loan of £5 million.

NO SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR REDUCTION OF FLOATING DEBT OR DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

38. I now turn to our remaining liabilities. I do not think I need lay stress on the necessity for freeing ourselves as early as possible from the embarrassments which follow from the present volume of our boating debt and from an inflated currency. Nevertheless, in view of the necessity for finding what money we can for the railway programme we have felt unable for the present to make any specific provision for a reduction in our floating debt, or for the cancellation of the treasury bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve, save in so far as this is automatically provided for by the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act XLV of 1920. I am afraid that some of our financial critics will place their finger upon this meagre provision as being a weak point in our ways and means budget, We propose however, should the rupee loan bring in more than the 15 crores budgeted for, to devote such excess to the purpose of making a further reduction in our floating debt or of the deflation of the currency. I feel very strongly that these objects have the first call upon any surplus assets that the operations of next year may give rise to. I have already spoken at some length on the urgent necessity for taking early steps to rehabilitate our financial position. I will only add here that in my opinion the interests of the country will be best served by our concentrating our energies upon freeing ourselves as soon as possible from the financial embarrassments which are a legacy of the war. The sooner we do this, the sooner will our hands be free to make additional funds available for purposes of railway expansion, or for loans to the provinces to assist their industrial progress and development and to help them to finance the very large irrigation projects which in the course of the next few years will, we hope, be ready for construction.

RAILWAY GRANT FOR NEXT YEAR.

In these conditions we have not felt justified in making provision for a railway capital programme larger than 15 crores, as against the 22½ crores programme budgeted for in the current year. Indeed, we have felt some hesitation as to whether we could justly find even this figure, but anything less than this will so restrict the provision of necessary renewals, and of new rolling stock, as to react very seriously upon the carrying capacity of our railways. I am fully aware that in many circles this provision will be regarded as inadequate. I realise also that it would be a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to kill the goose that lays for the tax-payer so many golden eggs. Nevertheless, in the opinion of Government, great as are the interests concerned in a progressive railway policy, the interests of the country as a whole are greater, and in the long run it will be to the latter's interests, and, indeed to those of the railways themselves, that we should first clear the way by putting our finances in such a position that they will in future be able to bear the burden of larger capital expenditure in various directions of development, of which railway development is no doubt the most important. Otherwise our credit will continue to depreciate and we shall be able to borrow less and less. Further, I would suggest to this House that, as guardians of the tax-papers' interests, they cannot altogether overlook the fact that the net receipts from railways, excluding interest charges, amount at present to just under five per cent. of the total capital at charge. I do not wish to stress this point unduly; the best way of improving our railway dividend is (apart from raising fares and rates) to increase the railways' carrying capacity, and that cannot be done without an adequate supply of capital. My point is that until we free ourselves of the various financial embarrassments which I have mentioned, and thereby improve our credit, it is hopeless for us to expect to raise money except at a rate higher than that which the railways at present earn on their capital. As the House is aware, various schemes for enabling more money to be found for railways have been suggested in the evidence taken by Sir William Ackworth's Committee, such as raising by the railway companies, or by some Indian domiciled companies founded to take their place, special railway debentures. We shall of course consider very carefuly any recommendations that the Railway Committee may submit to us, and should any such schemes mature no one will be more pleased than myself, but, so far as next year is concerned, I am afraid that we can only rely on the funds that Government itself can make available from its own borrowing.

Meanwhile, I must invite the House's special attention to the fact that the difference between the railway capital grant for the current year, namely, 22½ crores, and the 15 crores which we propose to fix for the coming year, is not so great as the figures might imply. This time last year, as honourable members know, we anticipated that exchange would remain above 2s., and that consequently the financing of a capital grant of £22½ million would require a rupee expenditure of only 19 crores. For next year we are, as I have mentioned, assuming an average rate of exchange of 1s. 8d. This will mean that to finance a capital programme of £15 million, a rupee expenditure of 17 crores 80 lakhs will be necessary, so that, so far as actual expenditure of rupees is concerned, the difference between the two years is only just over a crore.

DELHI IRRIGATION.

40. The only other item to which I need draw the Houses attention is an entry of one crore for the Delhi capital outlay. As regards irrigation, I have already reminded the House that under the Reforms scheme irrigation projects will in future be financed by the provincial Governments concerned. If they cannot find the money from their own balances, they will either borrow the necessary capital from us (as several Governments will do in the coming year) or raise it in the open market. Although we ourselves are no longer directly concerned with the financing of irrigation projects, the House will probably be interested to know that there are now several large projects which have been some years under consideration, but the schemes for which have either reached or are approaching maturity. The two most important of those are the Sukkur barrage project and the Sarda canal in the United Provinces. There has for various causes been for several years a comparative fall in the amount of irrigation construction in progress but before long, when the projects which I have mentioned and several others are in full construction, the amount of funds necessary to finance them will reach a considerable figure. In fact, according to an estimate made some months ago, it will be necessary, if the programme as at present envisaged is to be worked up to, for the various provinces to find a total sum of no less than 72 crores for irrigation during the next fifteen years.

41. Altogether, the ways and means transactions of the coming year may be summarised as follows:—

SUMMARY OF NEXT YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

Capital requirements.	(Crores)
(i) Railway capital outlay (inclusive of exchange)	17.8
(ii) Delhi capital outlay (inclusive of exchange)	1.1
(iii) Discharge of debt (War Bonds)	16.2
(iv) Loans to Provincial Governments	1.7
(v) Drawings by Provincial Governments from their balances	6.3
Total	43.1

Resources from which met.	
(vi) Reduction of cash balances	6.6
(vii) Rupee loan	15.0
(viii) Sterling loan	5.0
(ix) Net receipts from Savings Bank Deposits and Cash Certificates	4.2
(x) Recovery in respect of money orders issued by Iraq Administration in 1919-20	3.5
(xi) Imperial surplus	.8
(xii) Net credit from exchange	5.0
(xiii) Other items	3.0
Total	43.1

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CASH POSITION.

42. In concluding my remarks upon our ways and means operations I must say a few words regarding the Secretary of State's position next year. This is a matter which at the present time is of particular interest and importance, because of its bearing upon the future course of exchange. We anticipate that the total expenditure which the Secretary of State will have to meet in London will be about £46 million. Now it will be obvious at once to honourable members that if it were necessary next year to put the Secretary of State in funds by means of the sale of Council Bills in London, such Council Bills, if sold to any large extent, would act as a very severe deterrent to any recovery in exchange which the trade conditions of next year might otherwise lead to. Fortunately we do not anticipate that, humanly speaking, there will be any necessity for the sale of Council Bills during the year. In the first place, we shall be recovering from the War Office about £20 million in respect of rupee disbursements made by us on their behalf. From his own cash balances and from certain other sources the Secretary of State will probably be able to find another £12 million. We also hope, as I have already stated, that he will be able to raise a sterling loan of about £5 million. He will need therefore a further £8 3/4 million. Now what is the position as regards our sterling reserves? We have some £8 million in the Paper Currency Reserve and no less than £38 million in the Gold Standard Reserve. It is obvious, therefore, that the Secretary of State, by operating on those reserves, *i.e.*, by transferring them to India, should be able to avoid the sale of Councils for a considerable period. He would draw upon those reserves in London, while we should credit thereto in India an equivalent amount of rupees, the net result being a transfer of the reserves, to that extent; from England to India. During the next financial year we expect, as I have said, that he will only have to place himself in funds from these reserves to the extent of £8 3/4 million, and this can be found almost entirely from the Paper Currency Reserve.

EFFECT UPON EXCHANGE.

43. A year ago we were being criticised very severely for supporting exchange, at the high level then existing, by the sale of Reverse Councils. More recently we have been criticised in several quarters for not making use of the Gold Standard Reserve to stabilise exchange at the level to which it has subsequently fallen. Our more recent critics point out that the very *raison d'etre* of the Gold Standard Reserve is to support exchange. I entirely agree My reply is that the best and most effective way of utilising that reserve is in order to keep the Secretary of State in funds and to avoid his having to sell Councils at a low rate of exchange, When one considers that the Secretary of State has over £46 million of sterling reserves; apart from his cash balances and apart from any other assets that may accrue to him in England, there is surely some justification for a refusal to feel unduly pessimistic about the future course of exchange For unless it be contended, and I have not yet heard the assertion made, that the balance of trade has now set permanently against India, and if it be agreed that the present trade conditions are highly abnormal, then it can only be a question of time before a return commences towards a more normal state of affairs. When that happens there must be a balance of trade in India's favour and unless that balance be satisfied by the sale of Council Bills exchange must rise. Then, and not till then, will in our opinion be the psychological moment to make full use of our sterling reserves, rather than to dissipate these now in efforts to stabilise exchange at some rate which, from the very nature of the existing conditions of the world's trade, could not be made permanent. If there is one lesson that can be drawn from the events of 1920 it is surely this; if, as we are told, a mistake was made last year in endeavouring to stabilise exchange when conditions were so abnormal, let us not repeat that mistake by trying to do a similar thing when, owing to a violent swing of the pendulum, the converse position is equally abnormal.

CONCLUSION.

44. I have concluded my task. For the deficit of the present year the House, knowing the facts regarding the unusual expenditure which we have had to incur on the frontier, and on heavy increases of pay to all our establishments, was not I think unprepared. I can appreciate its disappointment at finding that our deficit for the coming year will be so heavy as to involve taxation on the scale which I have had to propose. My own personal feelings must, I am aware, at such a moment count for little. But for myself, the regret which I feel is not at having to announce a deficit or propose fresh taxation; my regret is that this Assembly should at the outset of its career be forced to face problems for which I feel that it can find no solution which will not bring it some unpopularity in the country. I believe whole-heartedly that the immediate political future of India depends on the strengthening and consolidation of the forces now represented in this Assembly. It is an unkind stroke of fate that circumstances should force us to place on this Assembly a burden which would be no easy one for a body occupying a position compacted by tradition and fortified by a long career of national service. But regrets will not cure hard facts. Circumstances have turned against us, as they have turned against so many countries in the last year, and the circumstances must be faced. But let us bear in mind, that in proportion as we confront our present difficulties with courage and with breadth of vision, by so much shall we justify this, the first Imperial Assembly, to those who will come after us, the future Assemblies of a greater India.

MR. MANECKJI PATEL ON GUJRAT TOUR.

Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, who was recently making a political tour in Gujarat, has been obliged to return to Bombay, on account of the very serious illness of a member of his family. In the course of his unfinished tour lasting for about a fortnight, Mr. Patel delivered about a dozen lectures on "Non-Co-operation, National Education" and other burning topics of the day at Surat, Ankleswar and Broach, and had nearly completed his arrangements for proceeding to Ahmedabad, when the tour was suddenly interrupted in the manner aforesaid. We understand, however, that he has resolved to complete the programme of his tour, as soon as he is free from his present domestic trouble.

(Continued from column 6.)

is the first time that a motion for a joint committee passed by the upper house was negatived by the Assembly. The Secretary laid on the table bills passed in the Council of State on 28th February last.

AMENDMENT OF PENAL CODE.

Mr. O'Donnell then moved that Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. At a short discussion which ensued in which Mr. T. Rangachari and Dr H S Gour participated both pointed out certain weak points in the Penal Code. While the former observed that sections 121 and 122 made it obligatory upon the court to impose additional punishment either of forfeiture or of sentence of fine, the latter (Dr. Gour) explained several provisions of the Bill and urged deletion of words "And shall forfeit all his property" from the bill. Section 62 of the Code must, he said, be done away with.

Mr. J C Chowdhuri wanted to move an amendment to the effect that the Bill be referred to a select committee

Mr. O'Donnell:—I have received only half an hour ago that the President rules Mr. Chowdhuri's motion out of order.

Mr. Amjad Ali said that on principle he would submit that clause dealing with forfeiture be deleted.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that Government wanted to relax the law relating to forfeiture. It was very unwise to suggest changes on the spur of the moment which would require examination by experts for drafting but he would point out that.

Mr. Rangachi (intervening) asked why was there a law which made it obligatory to impose both fine and imprisonment?

DISCUSSION POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

Sir William Vincent replying did not know how far Government would agree to the suggestion of Mr Rangachari.

Proceeding he pointed out the assessees should have given notices of amendments in time if they wanted any change and they ought not to delay a process by which Government wanted to relax the rigorous of the present legislation. Mr. Gour aided to explain the views of the non-official members on this subject when the President said he could not make any speech but only offer a personal explanation. At this stage Sir Sivaswami Iyer moved that the discussion of this question be postponed for one week. This would enable members to give notices of amendments.

Sir William Vincent accepted Sir Sivaswami Iyer's suggestion which was carried, Mr. Price only opposing it.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch

The Legislative Assembly reassembled after lunch at 3 pm. Mr. O'Donnel introduced Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill and said it was proposed to insert a provision empowering courts to award compensatory costs in fraudulent suits on analogy of provisions of section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code. The Bill was introduced without opposition.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Sharp introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to Calcutta University. He said the Bill was intended to carry out the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission viz., that the University should cease to stand in relation of special intimacy to the Government of India and that a new and more organic connection should be established between the University and Bengal Government. It would be thus left to the Bengal Government and the local Legislative Council to carry out further changes recommended by the Commission. The change of procedure was solely due to Reforms. The Government of Bengal themselves wanted this change and as this was quite appropriate and seemly, it was necessary to act upon it. The Bill was introduced without opposition.

Sir Thomas Holland then informed that Secretary of State's sanction had not been so far received for the introduction of the Electricity Act Amendment Bill which he said would therefore, come up at a subsequent sitting.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AND PENAL CODES.

FISCAL COMMISSION TO EXAMINE TARIFFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

Great interest centered in the financial statement, the presentation of which by Sir Basil formed the first item on the agenda when the assembly reassembled this morning, Mr. Whyte presiding.

Rai Bahadur Nishi Kanta Sen and Mr. Syed Ryder Nawaz Jaffri were the new members sworn in. Nearly forty questions were put and answered.

Mr. O'Donnell, the Home Secretary replying to Mr. Darcey Lindsay's question on non-cooperation movement said that the Government's views were embodied in their resolution of 6th November last, and as regards arresting the spread of the movement the Government of India were in correspondence with the local Government.

Mr. K. C Neogy elicited from Government the information that the function of the office of Inspector of Office Procedure were stated in the Government of India resolution dated 15th September 1920. They were mainly for the improvement of organisation of procedure in the Government of India secretariat and attached offices. The present incumbent (Mr. Watson) was also a member of the Staff Selection Board. He had good knowledge of the working of commercial offices in England and India and also of several Government offices in many provinces in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. His pay was now Rs. 2,250 and his appointment was not advertised before it was filled. The expenditure incurred up to the end of December last, for maintaining the office was Rs. 16,745.

In reply to Mr Peary Lal Misra, the Home Secretary stated that there were now forty seven political prisoners in the Andamans. Twenty four prisoners were released from the Andamans under the Royal amnesty.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Innes replying to another non-official question stated that with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India, had decided to appoint a fiscal commission principally to examine the tariff policy including the question of Imperial preference. Government hoped the commission would start work at the beginning of the next cold weather. The President announced that as a result of elections on 26th February (Saturday) the following members would constitute the Public accounts committee:—Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Babu K. C. Neogy, Khan Sahib Mirda Ikramullah Khan, Chowdhuri Shahabudd'n, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Dr H S Gour and Mr. A. B. Lathe: The standing finance committee would consist of Mir Asad Ali Khan, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari, Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju; Mr N M. Joshi, M. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr Cotelingam, Rai Bahadur J. N. Muzumdar, Chowdhuri Shahabuddin, Mr Sircar and Mr. Kabiruddin.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Hailey then presented the financial statement for 1921-22.

Mr. Hailey who spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes surveying the salient points of his financial statement resumed his seat amidst applause. Mr. Hailey next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, a bill to amend Indian Post Office Act, a Bill to amend Indian Income-Tax Act, a Bill to amend Supertax Act and a Bill to amend Freight relating to Indian Steam Vessels. These, said Mr. Hailey, were consolidated bill intended to give effect to various measures proposed in his budget. Mere introduction of this bill would not commit the house in any way either to acceptance or expenditure the exact method by which they proposed to deal with these measures would be referred to a joint committee of both houses at the second reading on 17th instant. The measures were introduced without opposition.

AMENDMENT OF C. P. CODE

Mr O'Donnell moved that this assembly do agree to the recommendation of the Council of State that a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and Court Fees Act 1870 be referred to a joint committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and that the joint committee do consist of twelve members He said that the proposed changes were intended to remove the defects now found in the existing law, but there was no important change in principle. Twenty years had elapsed since the revision of the code and it was high time that they should overhaul it. The joint committee would consist of a majority of non-officials.

Mr. W. C Chowdhuri complained that the Bill was circulated to members only last night and he therefore wanted that the bill should be circulated under section 69 for eliciting opinion.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas complained that he had not received a copy of the Bill at all and seconded Mr. Chowdhuri's proposal. The President after hearing Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary, observed that the Bill had been passed in the Council of State and the complaint of the two members was not really substantial.

Mr O'Donnell's motion was then put and declared carried. Mr Harchandrai Vishandas wanted a division and the motion was again put to vote but declared lost. Mr. O'Donnell at this stage claimed a division and after the members returned from the lobby it was announced amidst loud non-official applause that the motion was lost, 21 voting for and 66 against it.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer was seen among those who voted with the Government. This

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

PLEA FOR SAFEGUARDING THEIR RIGHTS.

MOTION FOR SEPARATE DEPT. WITHDRAWN.

COUNCIL OF STATE: TUESDAY'S MEETING

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1.

Punctually at eleven, Mr. Muddiman, the President, took his seat at the Metcalfe House, where the Council of State met for the first time. On the agenda paper figured the presentation of Budget and four non-official resolutions.

Only five questions were asked, four of which touched the currency question and one military expenditure.

Replying to Mr. L. S. Mehta, Mr. Chatterjee said that Government was not prepared to move the Secretary of State to reconsider his decision regarding the change of ratio of rupee to gold.

PERMIT FOR EXPORT OF RICE.

After question time, Mr. Maricair got up to move his resolution on rice license, but the President reminded him that, as the rice question had already been discussed, the mover should confine himself strictly to his subject. Mr. Maricair moved that the power of issuing licenses for export of rice from India to Ceylon and the Straits Settlement should be kept in the hands of local Governments, instead of being surrendered to foreign Governments. The mover said that his object was that by adopting this course, the Government would be in a better position to know whom to give concessions and whom not to give. The permit would be issued only to *bona fide* and established shippers so that such license-holders might be cautious and careful that they did not pay excessive price for rice. If Ceylon Government was allowed to issue permits as they liked, merchants in Ceylon would capture the Indian market, causing a rise in the price of rice.

Mr. Maung Po Bye moved his first amendment that instead of the words "Ceylon and Straits Settlements" "All countries" be substituted. He urged the rule should be that of equality towards all countries that absorbed Indian rice.

Mr. Sarma said Government of India had not surrendered to the Ceylon Government any control of rice, the present arrangement was arrived at in conformity to the wishes of the Madras Government whereby the Ceylon Government was only given some voice. The motion was based on a misconception of the real position. As for the amendment, the Government of India could not surrender to the local Governments, their control. Local Governments were, however, fully consulted, but the final discretion must rest with the Government of India. In the case of Burma, Government had always acted in accordance with their wishes.

Mr. Maung Po Bye withdrew his first amendment but moved the second amendment to the effect that the export surveyors of the quality of rice be Government officials only. This, he said, was necessitated by the existing custom under which interested parties excercised inequality of treatment in surveying rice.

Mr. Sarma, replying, feared that this recommendation meant institution of a new Government Depatment which the Council should not, at the present stage, support. If, however, local Governments would press for such a course, the Government of India would consider the question then. Moreover, at present, when the export trade wanted to be absolutely free from Government interference, a further grip by Government would not be a welcome step.

Mr. Maung Po Bye's second amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supported the main resolution. Mr. Kale also supported.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Maricair said that the Council had full authority to advise the Central Government to set aside the opinion of local Governments, to act according to its desire. A rejection of his motion would mean that the Government of India would take upon itself the responsibility of causing hardship to the people of India.

Mr. Sarma, winding up the debate said that a press communique issued by the Madras Government on the export of rice is misleading. If the resolution was accepted that would mean that the Government of India would delegate all powers to the local Government and become impotent. They had to respect the opinion of local Governments as long as they were not convinced that local Governments were wrong.

The motion was put to vote and was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Mr. L. S. Mehta moved that it was desirable that a separate Department of Government to watch and safeguard the rights of Indians in the overseas Dominions and Colonies be immediately established. He said this motion did not mean want of confidence in the Commerce Department, but was merely brought forward to bring to the notice of Government that the question of Indians overseas was so acute that a seperate department would do enormous good. He admired the recent Government Despatch on the position of Indians in East Africa, and said that if the same attitude was to be maintained, a whole time official be engaged to keep up the string. He wanted that the Indian Government should look after the interests of Indians in foreign countries in the same manner as the British Government did in the case of Britishers in foreign countries. The general tax-payer also would not grudge this much-needed reform.

Sir George Barnes, Commerce Member, said Government was in entire accord with the motion and they were determined not only to safeguard the interests of Indians overseas but also to uplift their status. (Applause). The difficulties were great but there were signs of improvement in a different direction. The Government of India had made, and would continue to make, strenuous efforts to secure proper appreciation of the position and rights of Indians. (Applause.) At present, there was a sufficient staff at the headquarters to deal with this particular question. A special branch already existed, and if Government felt the necessity for more men they would take steps to employ them. The real difficulty was that they had not full data to make representations to the Colonial Governments. It was now proposed to send agents to various countries to keep Government informed of the position of Indians abroad. Concluding, the Commerce Member appealed that full discretion be left to him to see if the new staff was required or not. He was sure his predecessor would continue on the line taken.

Raja Sir Harnamsing opposed the motion on the grounds of extra expenditure.

NEED OF SEPARATE DEPT.

Sardar Jogendra Singh regretted that a lack of strong handling of the matter in early days brought all the troubles. The Kamagata Maru incident was due to a lack of information which a separate Department could have given to the emigrants bound to Canada. It was time for the appointment of regular agents in these foreign countries under the authority of a separate Department.

Sir Umar Hayat also supported the motion.

Nawab Abdul Majid opposed it on the grounds of a fresh tax on finance.

Lala Sukhbir Singh and Lala Ram Sarandas also supported the resolution, as there was a great heart-burning here on the humiliation that Indians abroad were subjected to.

Sid Zulfikar Ali opposed the motion on the ground that if the Budget which was to be presented shortly contained fresh taxation then the House would repent for the adoption of this resolution involving additional expenditure.

Sir Alexander Murray said it would be a mistake to create a separate Department for this question might as well be taken by a section of the Commerce Department, which Government intended to set aside for dealing with international questions, such as labour.

Mr. L. S. Mehta, replying, said what he wanted was simply the appointment of a whole-time officer to deal with the question of Indians overseas. If Government gave this assurance he would withdraw his motion.

Sir George Barnes reiterated that he did not think that the remedy lay in the creation of new posts. Any separate organisation for the purpose would engage the serious attention of Government. Before leaving this country, he intended to move a Bill providing agents of the Government of India in different countries to look after the interests of Indians.

The motion was withdrawn.

INCOME-TAX AND BAD DEBTS.

Mr. Chettiyar moved that the following rule, under section 43 of the Act VII of 1918, may be sanctioned for the ascertainment of taxable income of a business under the Income-tax Act. In computing the amount of profits of any business carried on by an assessee, allowances shall be made for any bad debts proved to be such to the satisfaction of the Collector or the Commissioner and actually written off in the accounts of assesses as such, during the war and any doubtful debts to the extent to which they are estimated bad. In the case of bankruptcy or insolvency of a debter, the amount which may be reasonably expected to be received on any such debt shall be deemed to be the value thereof.

Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, said the resolution contained an extract from English Law on income-tax and this isolated provision could not be applied to India without bringing other provisions of the Act into India. Government was prepared to appoint a committee of experts to examine the income-tax dealing with banking business so as to provide against bad debts. Government already proposed to take action in the case of these bad debts.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha urged that trade business be also included along with the banking business, as there were many cases of companies suffering from bad debts.

Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Mehta said bad debts of trade business were already deducted.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Hailey then presented the Budget and explained the fresh taxation briefly. After this, copies of his were distributed and the Council adjourned til 3rd March.

"AN INSULT TO NATION."

COMPLAINT OF UNJUST DIVISION OF PUBLIC REVENUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Budget debate continued to-day the Bengal Council. There were eightee speakers who said that the Budget presented was an insult to a nation aspiring to Self-Government. They complained of unjust division of public revenues among various communities. One speaker said the greatest enemy peeping out of the Budget was the old partiality of Government for police and their love for repression.

Another member said in spite of the so-called reforms there was the same callous indifference to suffering humanity. The Calcutta Corporation Member said there was a sense of general disappointment with the Budget as presented, and he hoped the Ministers would give them some information that the Reforms Scheme which was a free gift of the British Nation, would be real and not a mockery.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

A Calcutta message of March 1 says:—Lillooah strikers resumed stone throwing this morning and a number of trains were held up for about an hou. Armed police continued on guard in the vicinity and situation was quiet at noon. (A.P.)

SMASH THIS MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

ly composed of Brahmin seditionists and it is always their policy to publish false reports of any incident that happens in my State, in order to obtain notoriety amongst the general public. In giving publicity to such false news, it was the object of that paper to create disaffection and disloyalty in the minds of my subjects. I had, therefore, to prosecute the paper so as to give a warning to other papers which give publicity to baseless rumours. It was by the circulation of such wild rumours that they mutiny of 1857 was brought about. If no check is given to such irresponsible rabid literature, it would play great mischief in the end. In order to timely expose the vile machinations of such papers, some loyalist papers ought to be supported.

"BRAHMIN RELIGIOUS BUREAUCRACY."

There was no check on the religious bureaucracy of Brahmins up to this time and it was left unnoticed and allowed to spread superstition. During the war these crafty men began to preach against the crossing of ocean or eating, when necessary, of horse flesh, I had therefore as the religious head of the community to intervene and advise them authoritatively that our religion does not come in their way and that if the Brahmins, would try to outcaste them I myself would take them to dinner at my house and thereby show to their community that the efforts made by the Brahmins to outcaste them have been fruitless. Just as the King Emperor is the Defender of the Faith, the House of the Illustrious Shivaji has been looked upon as the religious head of the Kshatriyas. But during the troublous times of the Peshawas who usurped the powers of their Masters, that power gradually found its way into the hands of the Brahmins. I had, therefore, to assert myself at the time of the war and take up the work. At the Poona meeting where I presided the other day, some non-Brahminist at the instigation of the Brahmins took objections to the speech made by one of the audience to the effect that Government should select councillors from among all the religions and the religious disputes should be sent to them for decision. This practice was in vogue in the times of the Moghul, the Maratha and the Portuguese rule. By the revival of this method the religious bureaucracy which has now grown stronger owing to there being no check on it will come to an end and people will get justice in religious matters even. Without the support of Government no solid work in religious matters will be done, as nobody would obey the behests of others. By so doing much of the present ill-feeling and mischief will come to an end. My people have found that they badly want some religious head of their own. I had therefore to create a Kshatriya Jagatguru who would be their friend in peace or war who would neither deceive nor defraud them nor treat them haughtily and with contempt. But in giving effect to this proposal I had to suffer much.

KSHATRIYA JAGATGURU.

The Brahmins seeing that they were on the point of losing their hold over the backward communities brought about the Poona fiasco which in their opinion was enough to frighten me into giving up the idea of creating the Kshatriya Jagatguru. But their plans have been frustrated on this point also, and a new Kshatriya Jagatguru is already brought into being. The Brahmin Jagatgurus, almost all of them, have a hostile attitude against Government but the Kshatriya Jagatguru that I have created, is completely under my influence and will always side with Government. Though I have succeeded so far, the extremists too have got some success. Their intrigues at the Poona meeting have had the effect of stopping me from making any speeches in British India. They are afraid that I might under-mine their influence by my birth personality alone and not by merit and thereby counteract their present mischievous movement and they have good reason for such apprehension. Wherever I have gone, I have created an awakening in the minds of the backward classes, and the extremists are so much afraid of me that they would some day or other send a deputation to Government not to allow me to make speeches in British India. This can very easily be inferred from the tone of writings of the extremist papers such as "Kesari," "Lokasangraha" and many others. This clearly shows that they do not want me to come there only because I undermine their influence by exposing their tactics. When I went to Nasik last year, where the major portion of the population consists of Brahmins, I was received with greatest honour by the non-Brahmin community. The Government officials there looked with suspicion on the Maratha Boarding there as it was managed by uneducated Marathas. I set them right.

"GANDHI'S RABID SPEECHES."

It is said that the address that I delivered there was strongly worded but in my humble opinion if such a strongly worded address is not given it would not have any effect on the public mind as they are prejudiced by the rabid speeches of Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali etc. The Police at Nasik might have sent, I am afraid, an unfavourable report of what I did but I am sure that in other Districts such as Hubli, Nagpore, Khamgaon, etc., local officials appreciated my work. How much I have worked in those parts can easily be seen from the futility of the Non-Co-operation movement there.

Gandhi is allowed to make violent speeches while we loyalists who support Government are not allowed to make speeches and look upon his movements only as censors. We cannot move in the matter as Government is inactive. Government will not, I think, be able to take any repressive measure for at least three years as the attention of Government will be engrossed in the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales next year, in the election of the new Councils the year next and probably as Government officers generally change after that time, no repression is possible. Officers with new ideas come in office and the policy is then altogether changed.

In my humble way I have been trying all along to help Government. In order to contract this movement a new loyalist party headed by the Kshatriya Jagatguru and supported by loyalist news-papers, Hostels and Jalasas to preach to the masses has sprung up though it is but yet in its infancy. It has come very much in the way of the extremists. It is but quite natural that they should call me a follower of Sir William Lee-Warner and Lord Sydenham and detest me. They want anyhow to pull me into the political arena and decry me. So unless Government ask me to do anything I cannot do it. The non-Brahmins are at any rate up till now thoroughly loyal and will be of great use to Government if they are asked to offer their services. But the chief drawback in them is, as I have said above, that they are very poor. When I was in the political arena during the time of Lord Sydenham I and my friends used to help them, and they by their ability have shown of what use they would be in times of difficulties.

The Collectors, who are heads of the districts, being Government servants, cannot take any responsibility as they are often transferred from one district to another sometimes within a year or so and so they cannot win the sympathies of the people of the said Government and then it falls to the lot of the common centre to carry out this work in spite of the opposition of the Brahmins.

"SMASH THIS MOVEMENT."

If the Non-Co-operation movement succeeds, the Indian States will be at their mercy and it means their complete ruin forever. For this very reason I humbly think that we shall be failing in our duty if we do not try to smash this movement, but we cannot do this without the support and sympathy from Government. I feel very nervous about this movement. But if I have Colonel Merewether to help me, and if extension is granted to Colonel Merewether, I might work continuously but now I cannot work single-handed as I did in the time of Lord Sydenham. The extremists hate me only because I have, though partially, succeeded in shaking their temporal, spiritual, as well as political power. I really am jealous of British officers who retire in old age and enjoy peace while we Indian Princes who work in our old age also, know no rest. The extremists are full of energy always, as new recruits join them to continue the work of the old and support their cause while we have to work single-handed.

I do not think that there will be only two parties in the Councils here as in England. There will form at least five or six parties consisting of extremists, moderates, unionists, non-Brahmins and many others and I think Government would find it very difficult to carry on the administration if they do not support the loyal party. The party which deserves support from Government is the non-Brahmin party.

In short if the movement for putting a stop to non-cooperation is to be organised, it ought to be entrusted to the non-Brahmins who are thoroughly loyal whose interest lies in preserving peace and tranquillity in the country which alone will allow them to pursue their agricultural work and reap the fruit of their labour. Whom else can they look up to but Government to support and protect them?

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT BEZVADA ON MARCH 31

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 1.

A Bezwada message says that a wire had been received from Pandit Motilal Nehru that, according to the President's wishes, the All-India Congress Committee meeting will be held at Bezvada on the 31st March. Leaders from all provinces, numbering 180 are expected to attend.

The Howrah Railway Police are enquiring into the case in which Mrs Causton a passenger by overland postal express from Bombay on Monday had been robbed of her personal property valued ten thousand rupees. As she was taking delivery of her luggage from the brake-van on arriving at Howrah, she noticed that one box had been broken open and found her wearing apparel and some jewellery had been stolen. No arrest is yet reported. (A.P.)

GOOD-BYE CORNS

AT LAST!—Something that dissolves them entirely out, not merely burns the top off. Callouses soon made soft as fresh putty, without using plasters, cutting or caustic liquids.

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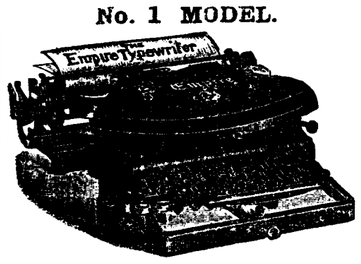

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BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DEBATE ON SALARIES OF MINISTERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 28.

The attendance at the meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council today, as in previous cases was not large, and only about 60 members including the officials were present. After interpellation and motion for leave for adjournment, the council proceeded with the discussion of non-official resolutions.

Babu Mithila Sharanshinha moved that the salary of the Ministers should be fixed at 36,000 per annum.

Four amendments by Babu Shyam Narayan Sinha Sarma for fixing the amount at Rs. 40,000 per annum, by Mr. Ganesh Dutt Sinha for fixing it at Rs. 12,000 for 1921-22, by Mr. Devakiprasad Sinha for fixing it at rupee one per annum, and by Mr. Shaik Abdul Majid for fixing it at Rs. 54,000 were also moved. Both resolutions and amendments were discussed in general and council was occupied for about four hours on this subject over twenty speakers took part in the discussion.

All amendments were put to vote and negatived. The resolution was then put to the vote and the president declared it carried. On Mr. Muhabarkali pressing for a division, 9 voted for and 28 against and the resolution was lost.

A resolution by Maulvi Saiyed Abbas Ali to introduce a liberal measure for the right of election of members to all local bodies was carried without discussion.

A resolution by Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha recommending the publication of Patna Law Reports was withdrawn as Hon. Mr. Sahay assured that Government would take steps in the matter after certain difficulties which they had to contend with at present had been obviated.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

It was just then four o'clock and the council proceeded to hear Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's motion for the adjournment of the house for discussion of an important political matter, namely, the recent circular of the Government on Non-Co-operation. He criticised the circular and the Government had given blank cheque to district officers to combat Non-Co-operation by every means in their power. He said that if Government wanted to suppress violence, members of council who co-operated with Government were with them, but to condemn the whole non-co-operation movement as violent, because of the misdeeds of a few was not fair.

An interesting discussion followed at the end of which Mr. G. Painy, Chief Secretary explained that Government had only advised the district officers to take reasonable measures and had not given free hand.

The discussion being over, the Council adjourned to the 8th instant.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LUCKNOW, March 1.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Council to-day Babu Narain Das resolution that the pay of patwaries be further revised met with a strong opposition. Mr. Porter pointed out the proposal involved an additional sum twenty-six of lakhs of expenditure had already risen from 2 lakhs to four lakhs and the revised scale having proved unsatisfactory, inasmuch as very few patwaries could get over rupees seventeen a new grade was being worked out which would not mean an immediate increase of large nature in expenditure, but would eventually amount to five lakhs. The resolution was withdrawn.

Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru's resolution recommending disciplinary action against the men who were guilty of firing at Munshikanj in Rae Barelli district without having been ordered to do so, and to convey an expression of disapproval to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police for having failed to exercise sufficient control was postponed to 12th March. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

RANGOON NEWS.

RLY. STRIKE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 1.

Three Officers, of the Preventive Customs Service, leaving a Bibby liner on the river for the shore, were thrown into the water by the capsizing of a *sampan*. Two were rescued, but one Mr. Cambell, aged 22, was drowned.

The firemen of the steamer "Bhamo," charged with double murder on the voyage, was committeed to sessions for immediate trial.

The Burma Railways strike situation is as follows:—A meeting of the men attended by the Agent, Traffic Manager, and other officials was held and some men appeared ready to resume work. The Agent said that the memorial would be answered at the earliest possible moment and the men who resumed work would be paid, otherwise pay would be withheld.

A meeting of the Rangoon Branch of the Indian Telegraph Association unanimously resolved to support and abide by the headquarter's decision in any eventual action.

The Joint Secretary, Madras [illegible] Association, writes that the Association received a communication from the Hon. Secretary Vakils Association, Allahabad, announcing that the Conference of vakils of all provinces in India will be held at Allahabad on 26th March.

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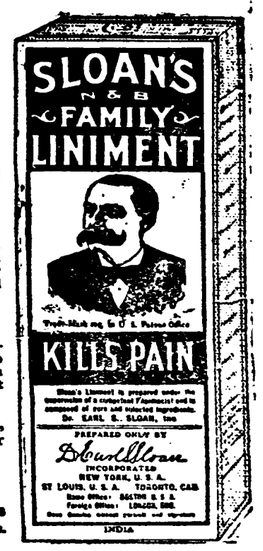

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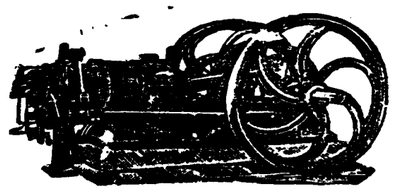

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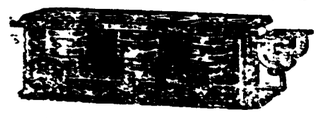

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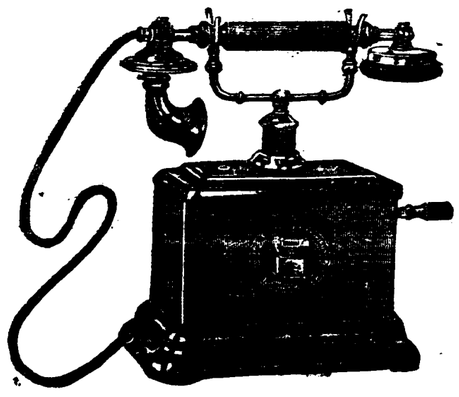

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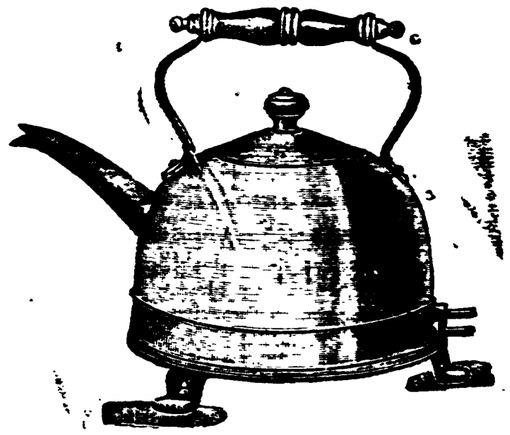

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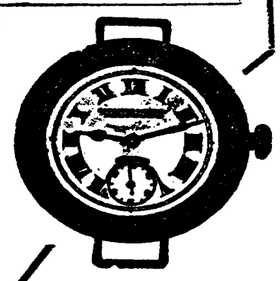

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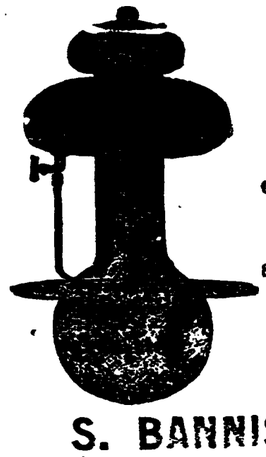

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